The Irish Times.

VOL. LVIII. NO.—18,416. DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916. PRICE ONE PENNY.

SPECIAL EXTRA

THE WEATHER.

SEALE'S NEW Military and Civilian Weather-Proof Coats, from 57/6, give complete protection against wind and rain.

E. AND W. SEALE, LTD., 97, 98, 99 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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DARKEY—To Let, comfortable Rooms, oiled floors, Gentleman can use Bedroom, partial board; terms moderate.—Mrs. Linnet's Dalkey House.

GENTLEMAN and Wife wish to Board with Professional Gentleman or Lady; quiet part of Rathmines; terms moderate.—P 2455, Farmer," this office.

HOWTH—To Let, furnished Rooms, Easter holidays; sea view; ground floor; terms moderate.—A Rooms," this office.

HALF-FURNISHED, unfurnished, Sandycove, to Let; every convenience; rent £18 1892, this office.

KINGSTOWN—To Let, Gentleman can have well Furnished Bedroom and Sitting-room, partial board; terms, each—B 1750, this office.

KINGSTOWN—Furnished Sitting-room and Bedroom; moderate terms—29 Northumberland Road.

KINGSTOWN—To Let, Unfurnished Flat, self contained, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; good locality.—A Middle Abbey Street.

KINGSTOWN—Flat, best position, facing Pier; Hall, Drawing-room, Dining-room, Kitchen; Irish Times Office.

LADY (single) would Let half her superior Furnished House; 10 mins. from tram line, Dalkey.—Winnett's Agency.

MALAHIDE—Lady wishes Paying Guest; comfortable home; moderate—B 1879, this office.

PORTMARNOCK—House to Let to Chiru Moore, with or without Board; Apply Greer. 6 23

TO Let, Unfurnished, Twin, good House, one and one small Room adjoining; 2 miles from tram, train, and churches; rent, £22; this office.

TO Let, Furnished, bath, required in or near Dublin; would be permanent; £32 this office.

TO Let, large, well appointed house, six bedrooms, two bathrooms, two large rooms, garden, tennis lawn, fountain air cushion; rent £52; Irish Times Office.

HOTELS AND BOARDING

ARDEE—Dublin House, 5 Gresham terrace—Private Boarding Establishment, 171 Pembroke road; Lounge, Dining-room, two front, overlooking bay and sea; terms moderate; bedroom heating, personal supervision; phone, 2004.

BRAY—Seapark Private Hotel; passenger lift; 4 minutes station; 2 minutes sea; 2 minutes electric tram; Hot and cold water in bedrooms; first class cuisine; terms moderate.—Mrs. Watt.

BRAY—Sidmouth, Lennoxville Crescent; Private Boarding House; terms moderate.—Mrs. Watts.

BRAY—Strathmore, Vevay road, Lennoxville Crescent; Private Boarding House; terms from 6/- Telephone, 1208.

BRAY—Main st. finest Boarding Establishment, good position; satisfaction guaranteed; terms moderate.

BRAY—Trafalgar Establishment, Boarding and Residential; convenient golf links, station, beach; terms moderate.

BRAY—The Hollies, 130 Upper Dargle road; open all the year round; 3 separate tables in dining-room; billiard room; hire Proprietress.

BRAY—Wicklow Crescent; facing sea; comfortable Boarding House; terms moderate.—Mrs. Kedale.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

A CAPITALIST wishes to Purchase Business; Dublin—Loans granted on Promissory Notes of Responsible Parties; Advances made on Security of Life Interests, Reversions, Annuities, Leases, Mortgages, Policies, &c.; Annuities purchased; Trust Funds invested.—Apply to Mr. Henry J. Bradlaw, Solicitor, 4 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

A LADY (single) wishes to Invest £300 to £500 in a leading Friendly Society; established business, cash proposition; principals only.—P 1931, this office.

A—If you want a Loan on your Personal Bond, and quickest place to get it, apply to Mr. Hall, 20 Parliament street, 2nd floor, Dublin.

A—Money to Lend, immediately, to householders and others, on their own Promissory Notes; Private Offices, 4 Upper Ormond quay.

DENTISTRY.

MR. HENRY J. BRADLAW supplies Artificial Teeth; guaranteed for perfect fit, appearance, and comfort; consultations free; 59 Grafton st.

MR. HENRY J. BRADLAW'S Artificial Teeth are unsurpassed for fitness, safety and best, 59 Grafton street, Upper Baggot st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.T.M. Automatic Whitewood Folding Tables, 6 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., 25/- each; Chairs to match, 7/6 each; Illustrated Catalogue post free; Write for one; Cash with order; Carriage paid; Guarantee satisfaction or money refunded; Write for one; Cash with order; Carriage paid; Guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.—59 Grafton st. T.

A.T.M. Automatic Folding Tables, 6 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., 25/- each; Chairs to match, 7/6 each; Illustrated Catalogue post free; Write for one; Cash with order; Carriage paid; Guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.—59 Grafton st. T.

BARGAIN—Sewing Machine, Drop Head, Cabinet, Rotary Shuttle, Automatic Lift, Latest Improvements, Guaranteed; £5 10s.—Apply Mrs. Lee, 3 Upper Baggot st

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

AT WALLEN'S GARAGE.
PERRY CARS.

PERRY DE LUXE, Two Seater, Lucas Dynamo Lighting, Double Dicky, spare wheel and tyre £255

PERRY FOUR SEATER, Lucas Dynamo Lighting, spare wheel and tyre, 760 x 90 ..... £285

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Immediate Delivery from Stock. Plus Carriage.

PERRY CARS embody all the most approved practice, and are of very handsome design and finish. Manufactured by one of the oldest and largest English Firms.

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11.9 MORRIS-COWLEY.
The LIGHT CAR for 1916.
A trial run will reveal its perfect Springing, liveliness of Engine, and wonderful hill-climbing.
TWO AND FOUR-SEATER MODELS.
Price from 190 GUINEAS, including Lucas Electric Lighting Outfit.
Sole Agents:
G. BRITTAIN,
HATCH STREET, DUBLIN.

A FORD Touring Car, £175; ditto, with English torpedo body, £195; Ford Van, £150; in stock for immediate delivery.—Woods, Westland row. T

EVERY day you delay in placing your order for a Ford Delivery Van is so much money lost. A penny saved is a penny earned, and the same is true of a pound. A Ford Van will save you pounds in a month. Write for full particulars or a demonstration to: Thompsen's Motor Car Co., Ltd., Gt. Brunswick street, Dublin, who specialise in motor delivery vehicles from 7 cwt. to 6 tons. Telephone, Dublin 5001. T

FORD Two-seater, Dicker seat, Stepney, in excellent order £220
ST. STEPHEN'S AUTOCAR CO., LTD.,
40 Dawson st., Dublin. T
Telephone—4426.

APPLY for List of Secondhand Cars; bargains. CENTRAL AUTOMOBILE AGENCY, 119 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN. T

A COMPLETE, up to date Harvey Frost Vulcanising Plant has been installed at Sanderson's Motor Work, Dorset street, Dublin; all cover and tube work undertaken; special consignment labels sent to country districts free on application. 26 16

A BARGAIN, modern five center Car, in splendid condition, made by old Maxwell Co., Masecotte model, handsomely upholstered, with good hood and screens. Hatch st., Dublin. C

DAIMLER, 35 h.p., for Sale, very cheap; in perfect order; accept any trial or examination; make first-class chauffeur or wagon.—B 1760, this office. A

DON'T SCRAP THOSE BROKEN PARTS.—Complete Aeroplane Welding Outfit, £4 10s. Gold and Silver Soldering Outfits, £1 10s. Acetylene Welding Plant, complete, £15. Electric Starting and Lighting Sets for Motor Cars, complete, £19 10s. Adaptable to all cars. Write for trade terms.
IRISH AUTOGEN SUPPLY CO., LTD.,
14 Suffolk street, Dublin. S 28

FOR Sale, Stoved Four Seated Touring Car, English body, painted first class condition, with detachable wheels, quite wheel, electric self starter and lighting outfit, fitted 1915, only been 12,000 miles; body done altogether 5,000 miles.—Aldritt and Sons, Merrybrook. S

FORD Car for Sale, 1915, recently painted and overhauled; Seen at 4355. Address "Z 2312, City," this office. T

FORD Touring Car, in first class condition; sell cheap.—Malone, 62 Brighton square, Rathgar. T

HUMBER, 12 h.p. Touring Car, in excellent condition and well equipped, owner going to India, and has to dispose of same; will be sold for trade sale. At Keating's Motor Works, Lower Abbey st., Dublin. C

MOTORISTS can have their Cars adjusted, oiled, and greased for first class Motoring; also Cars put into hibernate.—B 1922, this office. C

MOTOR Cycle for Sale, Ford, two seater, all accessories.—B 1985, this office. C

NEW 1916 Ford, four seater, in stock for immediate delivery; also Ford Vans and Trucks.—Fitzgerald, Rath and Co., 43 Dawson st., Dublin. T

NEW 1915 Ford, two seater, well overhauled and in good running order. Address "Z 2407, Motor," this office. T

OVERLAND, Model 81, new March, 1915, in perfect order, self starter, electric lamps, back wood screen and spare wheels complete. Apply at once, £170.—Carson, Broomfield, Malahide. P

PULLMAN self starting, dynamo lighting Cars are an improvement in every detail over last year, thickly with reliability, beauty, with sound construction, efficient engine and gear design. Delivery from stock. Touring Cars, Closer three seater and two seaters, also a Pullman coupe de luxe, on view at the Palace car of the road.—Brock, McAuley, and Co., Donnybrook, Dublin.

VULCAN, 15 h.p., 1914 model, complete with notax in perfect condition. Wanted dual rims, tyres new; or nearly new, to suit. Apply Vulcan Motor Co., Ltd., Hatch st., Dublin. C

WANTED, Man and Wife, to care Gentleman's Residence, in West of Ireland; Man to do plain gardening, and Wife to keep home tidy, etc. Apply, stating particulars with copies of testimonials.—C 435, this office.

MOTORS CONTINUED.

10/12 H.P. Arrol, 3 cylinder, four, 5-s seater, newly painted, and in perfect order; price £350.—G. A. Brittain, Hatch st., Dublin. C

WANTED.

LANDAULETTE required; must be in good condition; price about £250.—B 1992, this office. C

MOTOR CYCLES.

A 1—WHY Wait? We can deliver from stock 3½ h.p. Sunbeams", 5, also 7/9 Indians, 4 also 7/9 Harley-Davidsons, 7 also 7/9 Enfield, 2½ Lea-Francis, 2½ Sparkbrook, 2½ Ivan, 2½ New Imperial Jap. Call and see them at Wayte Bros., Lemon st., off Grafton st. Phone, 1597. T

AT WALLEN'S GARAGE.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
A.J.S., TRIUMPH, DOUGLAS, ROVER, INDIAN, A.M., EXCELSIOR, and O.K. MODELS.
11 AND 12 ST. ANDREW ST. AND TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

AT Woods' Westland row—Sea 4½ B.S.A., unequalled for no side or sidecar; delivery from stock. T

ALLDAYS Alldon, the wonderful lightweight, £34, delivery from stock; Secondhand bargains—1914, three speed Triumph, £45; ditto B.S.A., £47; Leris, £20; Peugeot, £10; Triumph, £28.—Woods, Westland row. T

ADVANCES ON Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Wineavern st. (opposite Four Courts, under Christ Church); superior new pawnbroking, call. Established 1820.

A 2½ h.p. Bicycle, 3 Bachelor's Walk, have a large number of Secondhand Motor Cycles for Sale, with and without Sidecars.

A MOTOR Cycle, 1915 "Big Six" New Hudson De Luxe Sidecar Combination, complete with wind screen, speedometer, lamps and horn, cost £102 last September, only done 500 miles; splendid hill climber; good reason for disposal; must offer to £80. Address "Z 2475, New Hudson," this office. S 29

A. J.S. 6 h.p. Motor Cycle and Sidecar for Sale; in perfect condition; lamps, horn, speedometer, spares, all accessories; £60.—B 2000, this office.

BRADBURY, 1913, 4 h.p., three speed, countershaft gear, chain drive, kick starter, with cane sidecar.—Apply, Bracetown, Athenry.

CRESCENT Hackney and Invicta 2 stroke Motor Cycles, single and 2 speed gears, from £32 to £40; delivery from stock. Trade Agents, Bridge-Whitworth, Ltd., Stephen's Green, Dublin. 24 16

DUNELM 3½ h.p. Motor Cycle, speed gear, well equipped and little used; Triumph 5 h.p. Motor Cycle, free engine, clutch model; to be cleared cheap.—The Rotor Co., 4 Lr. Edward st.

L.M.C. 3½, 4½, and 5 h.p. Motor Cycles, 3 speed and countershaft gears; delivery from stock. Sole Irish Agents, Rudge-Whitworth, Ltd., Stephen's Green, Dublin. Mr. Marchant, Colonial to whom apply. A

MANY BARGAINS in Secondhand Motor Bicycles at Wayte Bros., Lemon st., off Grafton st. T

NEW Hudson, two stroke, 3½ h.p., 1915 De Luxe model, complete with wind screen, driver of D. and D.M.C.C. Hill Climb; 150 miles per gallon; equipped with electric lamps, horn, speedometer, etc.; bargain—Dicks, 49 Ellesmere avenue, North Circular road.

NEW Hudson Motor Cycle, new condition, scarcely used; combined Sidecar, lamp, horn, speedometer, spares; £55 to prompt purchaser.—B 1690, this office.

1915 SUNBEAM Motor Cycle for Sale, 3½ h.p., in perfect order; also a Sidecar. Address "Z 2464, Cycle," this office.

WANTED.

AUTO Accessories Co., 2 Bachelor's Walk, want several Lightweight Motor Cycles, including Douglas, Sun-Villiers, or Vitesse, Clyno, and Ixion; also 3½ Rudge-Multi, Rover, Triumph, and Bradbury, 1914 or 1915 models, or without Sidecars.

WANTED, Cycle, 3 speed, countershaft, practical and scientific training; capable managing Garage; experience.—Girls' Friendly Society, 20 Upper Sackville st.

RESPECTABLE Woman wishes Daily Work; good cook; highly recommended.—E. 1 Hamilton row.

SITUATION Useful, Swiss, Protestant, settled person; very good needlewoman; companionship or attendance; city, suburbs preferred.—B 1858, this office.

SITUATION Wanted, by Lady of Home together; highly recommended.—R., 89 Lower Clanbrassil st.

WORKING Housekeeper—Middle aged Woman desires situation; Working Housekeeper, business house or private, good plain cook, understands the management of mills and fowl; can get clerical references. Address "Z 2488, housekeeper," this office.

WORKING Housekeeper or Housemaid to single Gentleman or Lady; good character; good cook.—Z 9 Annaville, Ranelagh.

YOUNG Lady wishes training as Botwommaid; recommended.—B 1908, this office.

YOUNG Girl, 20, light housework; 2/9; good washer; highly recommended.—Tobay's Registry, Friar st., Thurles.

COOKS, DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A GOOD Cook; excellent papers; town or country. Miss Morton's Registry, 20 Dawson st.

A FIRST-CLASS excellent Cook, to travel or go anywhere, £15 to £20.—Kennedy's, 58 Sackville st.

AN excellent young Cook and Housemaid; sisters with good characters; town or country; highest references; country preferred.—8 Kilmurry avenue, North Strand.

A JOB Parlourmaid; 12.6 weekly; others, £24 to £30; Cook, £20; Housemaid, £18 to £20.—68 Sackville st.

CAN Lady recommend young, trustworthy House Parlourmaid, Catholic. Reply, by letter, Mrs. Browning, 17 Herbert Park.

HOUSEMAID Wanted; must be well recommended. Apply, by letter, Mrs. Hamilton, 1 Wellington road, Dublin.

WANTED, an experienced Parlourmaid for the week-ends; 12th April and 19th April; wages £24 a year. Apply Mrs. Jameson, Glencorse, Bray. A

WANTED, House Parlourmaid, experienced, and good Cook General; Protestants. Address "Z 2380, Maid," this office.

WANTED, April 1st, Westmeath, experienced House Parlourmaid; £18. Age, religion, discharges, "Z 2375," this office.

WANTED, for England, House Parlourmaid; £20.—Apply Secretary Agency, 24 Clare st.

WANTED, Housemaid with some experience for Mount Beaumont Convalescent Home, Drumcondra.

WANTED, Parlourmaid; good appearance; good needlewoman; age height salary; country. Address "Z 2456, Maid," this office.

WANTED, House Parlourmaid, doctor's house. Apply, letter only, Mrs. Wright, Ulverton, Dalkey. C

NURSES WANTED.

BABY'S Nurse—Wanted, experienced, young, energetic Nurse; must have good references. Address "Z 2437, Nurse," this office.

MIDDLEAGED Nurse Wanted, capable of taking entire charge of baby; must be thoroughly reliable; about one three years, and one four; character must bear the strictest investigation. Apply at once, 7 Fitzwilliam square, north side.

NURSE Housemaid Wanted at once, small family, near London; cook general kept; wages £24; must have good references. Write, with usual photo to Mrs. Lloyd, 12 Reynolds' Close, Hampstead Way, N.W. Fare paid, tax paid.

WANTED, Nurse Governess; superior Protestant Children's Maid for suburbs; youngest child 18 months; must be well recommended. Address "Z 2334, Maid," this office.

WANTED, for Ireland and Scotland, trained Nurse-Governess; preferred; early rise; active. Address "Z 2373, Nurse," this office.

WANTED, Nurse Housemaid at once, small family, near London; cook general kept; wages £24; must have good references. Write, with usual photo to Mrs. Lloyd, 12 Reynolds' Close, Hampstead Way, N.W. Fare paid, tax paid.

WANTED, Protestant Children's Maid, two in family; must be thoroughly experienced; age 25 to 30; wages £20 to £22. Apply, by letter only, Mrs. Hamilton, 1 Wellington road, Dublin.

WANTED, Protestant Children's Maid, two years; must be highly recommended, and have a good knowledge of sewing, ironing, cakes, etc.; good wages and help given in kitchen; no dairy. Address "Z 2019, Cook," this office.

GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

A YOUNG General Wanted; good cooking, washing; two people; must have good references.—B 1921, this office.

CAN any Lady recommend young General to train as R.M.C. Car.—Barton, Blackrock.

GENERAL Servant, middle-aged country; good testimonials indispensable; no washing or fowl; good plain cooking; £17 10s. Apply at 4 Gold Mine Road, Hollymount, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.

REQUIRED, middle aged talented, country place; 2/12 Address "Z 2365, Cook," this office.

STRONG Girl, for housework. Apply, after 4, Thorndene, Eaton square, Terenure.

SMART young General Wanted; £12 commencing. Apply after 6 o'clock, 18 Hume st.

TWO Country Girls Wanted immediately, one as good general, experience of cooking and every description of housework; one to help cook in House and Parlourmaid; Protestants preferred.—B 1824, this office.

WANTED, General Servant, respectable, quiet girl; small private family; small washing, plain cooking, early riser; only two adults, girl to help; age; off Morehampton road.—B 1706, this office.

WANTED, General Servant, able to do plain cooking, in a small family; no washing. Must have good reference, to Matron, 1 Sandwell, Crescent, West Hampstead, London.

WANTED, young General or Cook (General for doctor's house; nurse and second maid kept.—B 1910 this office.

WANTED, Gossapery, early in April, superior, well recommended; must understand cooking; £18 to start; grass in house work M. Irish Times Office, Kingstown.

WANTED, General Servant, young, clean, strong, country Girl.—28 South Richmond st.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED

A JOB Parlourmaid; 12.6 weekly; others, £24 to £30; Cook, £20; Housemaid, £18 to £20.—68 Sackville st.

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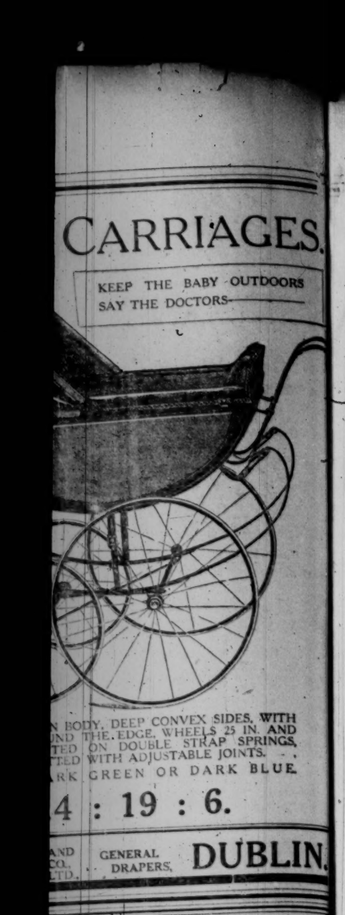
MIDDLEAGED Nurse Wanted, capable of taking entire charge of baby; must be thoroughly reliable; about one three years, and one four; character must bear the strictest investigation. Apply at once, 7 Fitzwilliam square, north side.

NURSE Housemaid Wanted

CARRIAGES.
KEEP THE BABY OUTDOORS
SAY THE DOCTORS



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Yet--

There is no shortage of British-made tyres; the available supplies are ample for all needs.

Moreover, foreign tyres are sold unguaranteed, whilst British-made Moseley tyres, though costing no more, are guaranteed to give a minimum service of 3000 miles.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FERMOY MEETING, YESTERDAY.

The Fermoy Meeting being the only fixture this week, attracted a large crowd, principally made up by the military from the adjoining training quarters. Though not of a very pretentious character the programme proved interesting, and close finishes were the order throughout. In the opening race a great set-to between Ulster Man and Cellar Glen resulted in favour of the latter by a short head. Rathlagane, who had some fair form on the flat when the property of Mr. J. W. Gregg, accounted for six others in the two miles steeplechase. Ulster Man's stable companion, Feudalism, was supported with much confidence for the Garrison Plate, but ran in disappointing fashion, and the race went to Vivo, who, however, was perhaps lucky to score, as Supremacy, who finished third, was several times interfered with when trying for first honours in the straight. Beaner and The Turk, the best fancied of the seven runners for the Fermoy Club Plate, were at the head of affairs for three-fourths of the journey, but were interfered with at almost every fence by a riderless horse. This seemed to take the steam out of both, for after jumping over the last fence they were easily headed by Second Attempt, who scored in really fine style, and in the concluding event, Callan, who nearly came to grief at the last fence, recovered in clever style, and overhauling Volti in the last few strides, won a dead-heat. Details:--

1.30—**TALLY-HO PLATE** of 45 sovs. Second received 5 sovs. A weight-for-age flat race. One mile and a half.

Mr. Maloney's **CELLAR GLEN**, by Gay Middleton—Bribie Feet, 4, 10-10 ..... L. Brabazon 1

Mr. J. W. Widger's **ULSTER MAN**, 4, 12-0 ..... Mr. W. J. Parkinson 2

Mr. J. M. Prior Kennedy's **LADY GODIVA**, 5, 8-13 ..... Mr. R. Nugent 3

Also ran—Mr. Harty's Sailcloth, 4, 10-5 (Mr. A. L. Sterling); Mr. Moore's Yoke, 4, 10-10 (Mr. J. Murphy); Mr. J. A. Dolan's Maxflower, 5, 11-3 (Mr. Delmege); Mr. J. P. Hogan's Good Profit, 3, 9-3 (Mr. J. Nuttall); Mr. D. P. O'Brien's Ocean Star, 3, 8-12 (Mr. C. Noonan). (Winner trained by Mr. L. Brabazon, at Bellinter, Navan.)

Betting—5 to 4 on Ulster Man, 7 to 2 agst. CELLAR GLEN, 8 to 1 any other.

Good Profit led until half a mile from home, when Sister Mac took up the running, but was overhauled close home by Cellar Glen, who won by a short head; four lengths between second and third. Sailcloth was fourth, not Ocean Star next.

2.15—**TOWN PLATE** of 30 sovs. Second received 2 sovs. An open handicap steeplechase. Two miles.

Mr. S. K. Gwyer's ch. g. **RATHLEAGUE**, by Tredennis—Flight, 6, 11-4 ..... R. Moss 1

Mr. J. O'G. Delmege's **MONA RIGH**, 6, 10-0 ..... J. Burns 2

Mr. W. Harty's **MULLACASH**, 5, 10-0 ..... H. Harty 3

Also ran—Mr. Jno. Widger's Am, 5, 12-0 (Isaac Morgan); Mr. T. M'Carthy's Reask, a, 11-12 (N. Hayes); Mr. Sheridan's Spectacles, 5, 10-0 (W. Gadsen); Mrs. R. H. Smyth's Steeplejack, 5, 10-0 (Mr. Gleeson). (Winner trained by R. Moss, at Fahs, Patrick's Well.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. Reask, 5 to 2 Mona Righ, 5 to 1 Spectacles, 6 to 1 RATHLEAGUE, 10 to 1 any other.

Reask was in front for a mile, when Mona Righ assumed command, but was headed at the last fence by Rathlagane, who came clear away and won easily by three lengths; two lengths divided second and third. Reask was fourth, Am fifth, and Steeplejack next.

3.0—**GARRISON PLATE** of 45 sovs. Second received 3 sovs. A welter handicap flat race. Two miles.

Mr. W. Watson's b. g. **VIVO**, by Wavelet's Pride of Ireland—Vivonne, 5, 12-0 ..... C. Ayth 1

Mr. A. J. M'Namara's **DOUBLE DITCH**, a, 10-12 ..... A. Hogan 2

Capt. H. Smyth's **SUPREMACY**, 5, 10-5 ..... E. Lawn 3

Also ran—Mr. R. Kirby's Miss Rivers, 6, 11-2 (Mr. B. Nugent); Mr. J. J. Parkinson's Feudalism, 6, 11-0 (Mr. W. J. Parkinson); Mrs. P. Sheehan's Little Jim, 5, 10-13 (J. Moynihan); Mr. P. O'Brien's Her Majesty, 5, 9-12 (Mr. C. Noonan); Mr. J. Delmege's Walmer, a, 9-7 (Capt. Delmege); Mr. W. A. Wallis's Shiloh, a, 10-0, car, 10-1 (Mr. L. Brabazon). (Winner trained by Owner, at Rosville, Kildare.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Feudalism, 5 to 1 each Miss Rivers and Shikari, 7 to 1 VIVO, 8 to 1 Double, 10 to 1 any other.

Lautus led from Feudalism and Vivo until three furlongs from home, when Vivo took the lead, and shaking off a challenge from Double Ditch, won by a length; a neck divided second and third. Miss Rivers was fourth, and Her Majesty next.

3.45—**FERMOY CLUB PLATE** of 35 sovs. Second received 3 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. Three miles.

Mr. S. Sullivan's ch. g. **SECOND ATTEMPT**, by Baronite—Royal Princess, 6, 10-12 (£75) ..... Mr. J. Murphy 1

Mr. J. P. Hogan's **BEAMER**, 6, 11-4 ..... A. Hogan 2

Mr. T. Slattery's **THE TURK**, 6, 12-5 ..Owner 3

Also ran—Mr. O'Brien's Shanbally, 6, 12-5 (J. Lombard); Mr. T. Downing's Soldier of Fortune, 5, 10-5, car, 10-0 (Owner); Mr. J. J. Hogan's Lancia, a, 10-12 (E. Lawn); Mr. T. Widger's Uncle Joe, a, 10-12, car, 10-13 (Mr. R. Jones). (Winner trained by T. Slattery, at Ballyvonare House, Mallow.)

Betting—3 to 1 each agst. Beamer and The Turk, 5 to 1 each SECOND ATTEMPT and Lancia, 10 to 1 any other.

Uncle Joe fell at the second fence, and Beamer put out the work from four furlongs, where Second Attempt, with Lancia tailed off, ran in the same order until the last fence had been jumped, when Second Attempt drew to the front, and won easily by three lengths; a length divided second and third.

There was no bid for the winner

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SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

Owners and trainers should note that entries for the Ballsbridge May Meeting close to-day with Mr. Brindley.

The Louth Hunt (Mullacurry) Steeplechases take place on May 2nd, and entries must be made to-day.

All races at the Powerstown Park (Clonmel) Spring Meeting, which is fixed for April 27th, and Limerick May Meeting, close to-day, as do four of the events figuring on the programme of the Cashel Meeting.

HAWTHORN HILL MEETING.
Probable Postponement.

The Hawthorn Hill course, having been inspected by one of the Stewards and the Clerk of the Course, has been found so water-logged and unfit for racing, that a special application has been made to the Stewards of the National Hunt to grant a postponement to as late as possible.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate, Newmarket First Spring Meeting—Morris dancer.

All engagements in March Handicap, Kate Dongal filly, St. Andrew, Caledonian, and Queen's Light.

All engagements in Mr. H. G. Goldberg's name—Dunglow, Lundy.

All races for which there is a declaration of forfeit—William's Dickens.

5 Squadron 9th Cavalry Reserve.... 1
Middlesex Yeomanry 0

The cup has now been won out by D Squadron 9th Cavalry Reserve. Colonel Gorry presented the winners with the gold medals, and silver medals were presented to the Middlesex Yeomanry.

BILLIARDS.

GRAY v. NEWMAN.—At Glasgow, Gray aggregates 624 for an average of 44. His best items were 174 (135 off the red), 134, 170, and 90. Unfinished. Newman totalled 636, with an average of 45, and had best breaks of 128, 80, 64, and 59 (99 cannons). Interval scores—Newman, 1,500; 9,766; Gray, 8,073. At night Gray had breaks of 105, 137, 63, 240, 76, and 113, unfinished, and Newman's best items were 62, 70, 112, 148, 55, and 84. Closing scores:—Newman, 10,449; Gray, 8,903.

LYNAN v. REECE.—At the National Sporting Club, London: 18,000 up for £500. Reece aggregated 723 for an average of 52. His best breaks were 75, 90, 69, 392, and 70. Inman's average was 20, and his total for the session only 521. His highest items were only 70, 89, 57, and 73. Interval scores—Reece (rec. 1,000) (in play), 3,126; Inman, 1,986.

TAYLOR v. FALKINER.—At Thurston's Hall, London, Stevenson aggregated 982 for an average of 46, Falkiner's figures being 687 and 34. The best breaks were—Stevenson, 96, 49, 210 (46 consecutive), 157 (46 cannons), 84, 125, 65, and 57, and Falkiner, 56, 64, 56, 51, 49, 178 (45 cannons) and 42 (unfinished). Interval scores—Falkiner, 11,885; Stevenson, 11,198.

WAR NOTICES AND APPEALS.

COMFORTS DEPOT, 3rd R.I.R.

Do the public know that a Comforts Depot for the 3rd R.I.R. is open on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 11 a.m. to 2.30, at 53 Merrion square? Rooms kindly lent for the purpose by Mrs. Norris Goddard. We want tins of cocoa and milk, office and bath requisites, and anything useful. We must have 200 of each by April 1st. Surely there are a couple of hundred people in Dublin patriotic enough to support the scheme.

Come in and hear all about it on the days mentioned and send along a tin or two, any time you like--don't forget.

GOLF.

DUNGLAS CLUB.—LADIES' BRANCH.—To-day—Monthly medal, strokes. Brans 2 and 2.30.

RATHFARNHAM CLUB.—Monthly medal, Class 1.—Capt. Wright, 97, 10, 87. Kirk Brown, 99, 12, 87. Mitch, 93, 4, 89. S. S. Ross, 97, 8, 89. H. —Hamont, 103, 24, 79. A. Tapply, 102, 14, 88. T. M. Butcher, 105, 17, 88. J. Telford, 110, 20, 90.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.
SCHOOLS' INTER-PROVINCIAL
LEINSTER v. MUNSTER.

The following team has been selected to represent Leinster at Lansdowne road:—Back, Mr. T. Poll, H. Burke (C.B.C.); three-quarters, J. Walsh (C.B.C.), W. Duggan (C.B.C.), Spring (Mount Belvedere); halves, J. Woodward (C.B.C.) and J. Walsh (Rockwell); forwards, F. Quinlan (Rockwell), Dowdall (Presentation), R. Popham (C.B.C.), T. Neville (C.B.C.), J. O'Brien (Rockwell), P. Quinlan (Rockwell), B. Dolan (Rockwell), F. Ryan (Rockwell).

FIXTURE FOR TO-DAY.
Blackrock (College) v. Belvedere College (Schools' League), 3.30, Lansdowne road.

ASSOCIATION.
CURRAGH CUP FINAL.
VICTORY OF 3rd SQUADRON 9th CAVALRY RESERVE.

At the Newbridge Military Football Grounds on Monday last, in the large attendance, when D Squadron 9th Cavalry Reserve met 1st Middlesex Yeomanry in the final of the Curragh Cup, Dunlop Lindsay were fast, and at half-time D Squadron led by 1 goal to nil. In the second half neither side succeeded in scoring. Result:—

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DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

More Irish Return from America.—Yesterday another fairly large party of Irishmen and others arrived at the North Wall, having returned from the United States via Liverpool. One of the party was an old lady of 80 years.

City of Dublin Steamers.—At 3 o'clock yesterday evening the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's steamer Wicklow arrived in the Liffey from across Channel. The sailors and firemen were expected to "sign on" for the vessel's return trip, and numbers of them congregated in the vicinity of the City Line berths as the incoming steamer came up the river.

Licensed Grocers' Association.—Yesterday, at the usual weekly meeting of the Committee of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association in the Office, Commercial Buildings, Dame street, the Chairman, Mr. Pierce Ryan, presided. The Secretary stated that the Budget, from reports in the Press, was likely to be introduced this week, and, according to the usual practice, a deputation was appointed to proceed to London and be present for its introduction. The Secretary read a report with reference to the matter of prices, and arrangements were made for a deputation to visit one district from which complaints still came.

Bray Urban Council.—A special meeting of the Bray Urban Council was held last evening, Mr. James Magee, J.P., Chairman, presiding, to consider to which company the fire insurances of the Council should be given. Previously the companies who had held these insurances were the Hibernian, the London and Lancashire, the Patriotic, and the Fine Arts Companies. Eventually on the motion of Mr. Reigh, seconded by Dr. J. Scanlon, it was decided that the fire insurance be given to the Hibernian Company, the Patriotic Company, the London and Lancashire Society, and the Norwich Union, in equal proportions.

Baggotrath Church.—The annual missionary gift day was observed yesterday in the Baggotrath Church Hall. In the absence, owing to illness, of Canon Mervyn, Rev. R. H. Alcock, B.D., opened the proceedings. The Y.P.U. work stall was in charge of Miss J. C. Roberts, the Sowers' stall in that of Miss Chenevix; the Prayer Movement table was looked after by Mrs. John Lynch, and there was an exhibition of Indian and Chinese curios in charge of Miss Holloway. The proceeds of the day generally were for the benefit of the C.M.S., and those of the Sowers' stall for the support of the Y.P.U. own missionary. Lectures were delivered at intervals upon missionary work.

R.D.S. Scientific Meeting.—Professor Hugh Ryan, D.Sc., presided over a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society held yesterday afternoon at Leinster House. Professor William Brown, B.Sc., read a paper on "The damping of torsional oscillations in nickel and iron wires when they are subjected to the influence of transverse magnetic fields, both direct and alternating." Professor Brown also read a paper on "The expansion of nickel wire when it is subjected to the influence of transverse magnetic fields, both direct and alternating." Professor Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S., read a paper on "The boiling points and critical temperatures of homologous compounds."

Theatre Royal.—Complimentary reference was made in the *Irish Times* yesterday to the performance at the Theatre Royal of the play, "The Touch of the Child," and regret was expressed that the names of the artists who took part in the production were not printed on the programme. We now learn that the playlet is interpreted by the following:—Mr. Tom Bowron (Captain Stern), Miss Falance Reynolds (Mrs. Stern), Miss Ethel Fitzgerald (Winnie), who created the part under the management of the late Mr. William Mollison, and Mr. Paul Beresford (Colonel Fullard), who is well-known in Dublin theatrical circles, and is generally remembered for his impersonation of the spirit of Edmund Burke in the scene, "The Meeting of the Statues on College green," in the Theatre Royal pantomime of 1899, when he was congratulated by the Dublin Historical Society.

Legendary Islands.—A paper entitled "Brasil and the Legendary Isles of the Atlantic" was read by the President, Mr. T. J. Westropp, at a meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland last evening. He said that Irish sea tales spoke of the "Land of Promise," the "Isle of Fair Women," the "Land of Apples," and the "Land of Truth." From the semi-Pagan land of Bran to the devoutly Christian Isle of St. Brendan the idea of the mythical island grew in clearness. Those sea legends and early myths were described in the declare, with quaint lantern views of Dublin Bay taking a whale's back for an island, and landing on it to cook their dinners, and views towards the supposed position of the phantom isles. Miss Margaret E. Dobbs, member, gave a paper on the Neolithic and the Bronze Age in Ireland, in relation to the archæological significance of the documents. At a meeting in the afternoon the Council of the Society passed a resolution of condolence with the family of Dr. Robert Cochrane, a former President, to whom the Society largely owed its success and extension since 1890.

Royal Society of Antiquaries.—A meeting of the Council was held yesterday in Dublin, the President, Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., LL.D., in the chair. The following were also present:—Lord Walter Fitzgerald, Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A.; Messrs. F. Elrington Ball, Litt.D.; H. F. Berry, Litt.D.; P. J. O'Reilly, William C. Stubbs, M. J. Monahan, Q.C., Secretary of the Record Office; T. Lynch, R. J. Kelly, K.C.; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., Athlone Pursuivant; E. R. Armstrong, Keeper of the Art Collection, National Museum; W. Butler, Assistant Commissioner, Intermediate Education; J. Cooke, M.A., H. Blair Lancia, a, 10-12 (E. Lawn); Mr. T. Widger's Uncle Joe, a, 10-12, car, 10-13 (Mr. R. Jones). (Winner trained by T. Slattery, at Ballyvonare House, Mallow.)

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HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.
THE WARD UNION

Date—March.	Meet.	Hour.
Wednesday, 29	8th Mile-Stone	1.30
April.		
Saturday, 1	Norman's Grove Gate	1.30

THE KILDARE.

March.		
Thursday, 30	Ballitore	11. 0
April.		
Saturday, 1	Donadea P.O. (to finish the season)	11.30

THE MEATH.

March.		
Friday, 31	Somerville	12. 0
April.		
Saturday, 1	Clifton Lodge (bye day)	12. 0
Tuesday, 4	Bellinter (to finish the season)	12. 0

HUNTING FIXTURES.
THE MEATH.

The Meath Hounds will meet at Clifton Lodge on Saturday, April 1st, instead of on Thursday.

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.
IRISH GUARDS v. CLONLIFFE HARRIERS.

The cross-country race between the Irish Guards team and the Clonliffe Harriers, at Baldoyle on Saturday next, is arousing considerable interest. All the members of the team which will represent the Guards are Irishmen, and they have been carrying all before them in similar contests in England. Their headquarters during the visit will be the Royal Irish Constabulary Depôt, Phœnix Park.

RATHFARNHAM AND THE WAR.

DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES.

NEW RECRUITING PLAY.

Last evening, in the Carnegie Library, Ballyboden, near Rathfarnham, an entertainment was given for the benefit of the relatives of the soldiers and sailors who have gone from the district and are actually serving their country in the war. The principal part of the programme was a play written by Johanna Redmond (Mrs. Max Green), entitled "They Also Serve." The motive of the work is to show that women who seem only to stand and wait are "In their own way serving their country in this supreme crisis. It is also a powerful argument for recruiting. The scene is laid in a fisherman's cottage at Arklow. The tenant is a widow, who has several sons at the front. She, in her old-fashioned way, never consented to their enlistment, and is in constant terror of hearing news that they are killed. Her daughter, Nora, with a more patriotic and intelligent instinct, argues with her that it is better that the boys should die fighting for Ireland than be drowned, as their father and her brother Paddy were, in the bay, in sight of their home. The women that keeps their boys at home only made the war longer, and there was Mike Doolan, who met with a fatal accident not long ago, although his mother would not allow him to join the Army lest he might be killed. Nora is a brave type, who sees the situation in quite a different light from that in which her mother views it. She is engaged to be married to an Englishman, who is working at the local munitions factory. The Englishman has invented a machine which will be of great service to the Government, and at the same time enrich himself. The plans of this machine are stolen by a German, who is engaged as a chemist at the works, and he suddenly disappears from Ireland. This villain returns with some of his countrymen in an aeroplane, but he and they are captured and treated as enemy spies. The plot is admirably woven, as might have been expected from one who has already done some excellent dramatic work. Mrs. Green herself took the parts of Nora, Miss Martin assumed the character of the mother, and Mr. Leopold Hunt of the Englishman engaged to Nora. Mr. James McGrane took the unenviable part of the German. A musical programme was also rendered, the vocalist being Miss Hayden, who sang a couple of songs. Miss Smyth played a selection on the violin, and Private Roberts, 10th Dublins, gave a recitation.

At the close of the programme Mrs. Green distributed over one hundred certificates of honour to the relatives of the men from the district who are on active service. She said that the reason for giving the certificates was to honour in a special manner those absent ones who are fighting beyond the seas to keep the fires burning in our homes, our women from torture worse than death, and our little children from a fate too horrible to conceive. The women who had sent men to the front were winning this war as surely as those who were fighting in the trenches were winning it.

RECRUITING MEETING AT CHARLEMONT BRIDGE.

Mr. Andrew Beattie, D.L., T.C., presiding over a well-attended meeting on Monday night at Charlemont Bridge, said that the Allies were doing well, and that the Irish regiments had earned for themselves distinguishing themselves, but that Irishmen were wanted to fill the gaps in those regiments. Staff Sergeant Gilmer, D.C.M., of the 6th Leinsters, spoke of the gallant deeds he had witnessed in Gallipoli, and made a stirring appeal to shop assistants and others to come forward and emulate those brave deeds.

Mr. M. Moyna, Orr pointed out that there was no logical reason for Irishmen holding back from helping the great Empire to which it was their proud privilege to belong in this great struggle for freedom and right.

Reginald Lockett, aged 23, an Englishman, who had been for about six months a lieutenant in the 18th Battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, from which he had been dismissed for having issued worthless cheques, and who was convicted on Friday last of having issued a worthless cheque to the proprietor of a hotel in Balbriggan in February last, and having obtained therefor £1 13s. and bound himself to pay £5 to the forward to receive sentence.

The Recorder said the offence of which Maxwell was convicted was a serious one; but he allowed him out on his own recognisance in £20, to come up for sentence at the July sessions. His lordship said he hoped the prisoner would not misuse the leniency extended to him on this occasion, and that he would not again bring himself within the reach of the criminal law.

The prisoner was then discharged.

BICYCLE STEALING.

A boy named Power, aged 16, pleaded guilty to having stolen a bicycle, and another, named Kenny, aged 15, was found guilty of receiving the bicycle. There were a couple of other cases of a similar kind.

The Recorder said that the persons who dealt with young boys, and bought bicycles from them, weren't the only ones deserving of blame. He thought he had put an end to that kind of "industry" some years ago by inflicting severe sentences. He thought that he could do no more than bring if boys of this age, instead of sending them to be kept at the expense of the ratepayers, were given a birching. It would have a deterrent and reformatory effect upon them.

Mr. Lavelle—A few days ago, in the Police Court, Mr. James Brady suggested the birch in the case of a youthful offender, and the magistrate adopted the suggestion.

The Recorder said he was glad to hear it. After detention in a reformatory many boys returned to their ways.

Mr. Dudley White, K.C., counsel for the Crown, said that he had been informed by the police that since July 250 bicycles had been stolen, and not recovered.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Board.—The monthly meeting was held on Monday, at 5.45 p.m., when the following members attended:—Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, D.D. (Chairman); Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D. (Precentor); Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D. (Treasurer); Rev. Canon Gregg, D.D.; Very Rev. Dr. Bernard, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, M.A.; Rev. J. L. P. Atkinson, M.A. (Dean's Vicar); Rev. John L. Robinson, M.A. (Succentor); Charles Leeper, Jacob T. Geoghegan, M.C.; William Lester Hawkes, and William Goulding, Esq., the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice. The meeting was adjourned to Monday 3rd April.

St. Patrick's Cathedral School Boards.—The quarterly meeting was held on Monday, at 5.30 p.m., when the following members attended:—Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, D.D. (Chairman); Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D. (Treasurer); Rev. J. L. P. Atkinson, M.A. (Dean's Vicar); Jacob T. Geoghegan, M.A.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The sermon on this afternoon at 3 o'clock Service will be preached by the Rev. Harvey Stewart, M.A.

FUNERAL OF LADY STAFFORD.

On yesterday the funeral took place at Rockingham, Boyle, of Lady Stafford, wife of Sir Thomas Stafford, K.C.B., a member of the Local Government Board. Lady Stafford died in London after a painful illness on Thursday last, and her remains were taken to Boyle on Saturday last, and seldom has there been such a manifestation of public grief in the locality. The coffin was met at the railway station by the principal inhabitants, who accompanied it to Rockingham, where it lay in state in the entrance hall of the mansion. Lady Stafford was the only daughter of the late Right Hon. Colonel E. R. King-Harman, M.P., and for years acted as his private secretary in the immense amount of political work which fell to his lot in Dublin. On Tuesday morning High Mass was celebrated in the private oratory in Rockingham House, the Bishop of Elphin, the Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Barlow, officiating, and was attended by the workmen and tenants of Rockingham on their way to the graveyard, which is a short distance outside the demesne. The funeral procession was over a mile in length.

The chief mourners were:—Sir Thomas' J. Stafford, Bart., Captain Cecil Stafford, A.D.C. (son); Mrs. Hugh Harman (daughter-in-law); Mr. Charles Stafford (brother-in-law), the Misses Ffolliott, Hollybrook.

Among the others present were:—Colonel James Fitzwood, D.L., J. Merrick Lloyd, D.L., The Viscount Dun, H.M.L., Major J. Fraser Murphy, D.L., Dr. Hayden, the Dublin Major Keeler, Mr. Smyth, M.P., Dr. F. R. White, J.P., Dr. Leyland, Jasper Tully, Mr. Macdermot, Crown Solicitor, Mr. MacDermot, James F. MacTernan, J.P., S. Woolfe Flanagan, J.P., Archdeacon Wagner, Rector, Boyle; Rev. M. Boyd, Presbyterian Minister, Boyle; Rev. T. Sharkey, P.P., V.F., Boyle; Rev. J. MacDermot, P.P., Roghan; Rev. J. Flanagan, P.P., Castlerlyon; Rev. Mr. Flanagan, C.C., Frenchpark; Rev. P. J. Murray, C.C., Boyle; Rev. P. Meehan, P.P., Tarmonbarry; Rev. Austin Quinn, R.I.A., Collection, National Museum; W. Fox Butler, Assistant Commissioner, Intermediate Education; J. Cooke, M.A., H. Blair Lancia, a, 10-12 (E. Lawn); Mr. T. Widger's Uncle Joe, a, 10-12, car, 10-13 (Mr. R. Jones). (Winner trained by T. Slattery, at Ballyvonare House, Mallow.)

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STRANGE TIPPERARY CASE.

POSSESSION OF A PARISH HALL.

ACTION AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NENAGH, Tuesday.

This afternoon County Court Judge Moore, K.C., heard a case in the plaintiffs in which were the members of the Silvermines Band, and the defendant the Rev. Martin Hogan, P.P., of Silvermines, sitting at Nenagh. Mr. George Ardeff, solicitor, Nenagh, in stating the case for the plaintiffs, said that some years ago an old dissenting church was converted into a parish hall, and it had been used by the United Irish League, the Gaelic League, the local Co-operative Society, and for some years by a meeting-house for the local band, and by the young people of the district as an assembly room. Recently the parish priest of Silvermines, Father Hogan, took some steps to get everything worked smoothly. The dispute began by reason of Father Hogan getting the hall (a very dilapidated one) repaired by the band boys and others, and who was entitled by the band boys and others, and who put the picture company out, but not before proceedings there with other persons. Later on Father Hogan came along, broke all the locks that some of his parishioners had put on the doors, took possession of the band drums, detained them, and eventually smashed them, for which £20 damages were claimed. The band boys refused to assist in taking possession of the hall, and Father Hogan replied by re-taking possession, smashing all the furniture, including an oil painting of the band group, and breaking 21 panes of glass in the windows.

Evidence was called in support of the plaintiffs' claim.

Father Hogan said that, as Parish Priest, this property, which was ecclesiastical property, was invested in him for the time being, and it was his duty to maintain it in order for the Church Fund, if there was money in the fund, and if not out of a parish collection. He first had trouble over the hall in 1915, when a dance was held there.

In reply to the judge, he said that when he was inducted into the parish he got the keys of the church, but not of this hall, or of any of the schools.

Father Honor said that this disputed property was not a school.

Mr. O'Brien (for the defendant) said that things were not done very formally when a Parish Priest was taking over a new parish.

Continuing, the witness said that in 1913, when the dance was held in the hall, a policeman, who was at the dance, had his cycle stolen. About a month ago a large deputation came to him to discuss in connection with the matter, and tried to force their way into his dwelling, as that was to send the key over to the police. He regarded the presence of the drums in the hall as an effort on behalf of the band to establish an ownership of the hall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Corbett, the witness said he was stationed in Newmarket-on-Fergus before he came to Silvermines, but he denied taking under similar conditions the instruments in that village. When he dealt with the matter he found the hall in possession of the hall. He never had the key of the hall, and he believed the usual thing was that the last man leaving at night would take the key with him.

To His Honor—He broke the windows to assert his ownership and prove that the band had no claim to it. He would give back the drums if he got a guarantee that these men would not again interfere with the hall, unless His Honor decided otherwise.

His Honor gave a decree for possession of the instruments, or for £10 if they were not handed up within a week.

BELFAST AND DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BELFAST OFFICE, 108 ROYAL AVENUE.
TUESDAY NIGHT.

Margarine or Butter?—The discussion, which has been proceeding for some time regarding the substitution of margarine for butter in the dietry of the Belfast Workhouse was continued to-day at the meeting of the Guardians. As no tenders were received from farmers for the supply of butter at the maximum prices fixed by the Board, and having regard to the fact that many ratepayers are themselves substituting margarine for butter, it was decided to give margarine a three months' trial. It was pointed out that if margarine was bought at 6d. per lb. it would mean a saving of £1,450 per annum. Newry and Waterford Boards of Guardians had, it was stated, substituted margarine for butter. It was decided that no brands of margarine be accepted unless it was up to the standard laid down by the Local Government Board, and subject to the provision that the medical officers be empowered to order butter as an extra for such patients as they considered might require it, and for whom it would be beneficial.

Pre-War Contracts.—The granting of allowances to contractors in respect of contracts entered into before the war until 31st March, 1915, was under consideration at the meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians to-day. A committee recommended that Robert Burke, who claimed £405 6s. 6d. for butchers' meat, be all

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
At 8. Miss Jane Fowler at the Piano, after which LILIAN AYNESWORTH & BRONSON ALBERY'S Co IN THE GREAT CRITERION SUCCESS,
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS."
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
Monday Next. For one week only.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2.30.
THE ADELPHI THEATRE COMPANY PRESENT THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY,
TINA.
Cast includes:
VERNON DAVIDSON DOROTHY WARING.
Billy Stephens, Ellis Holland, Maria Minnetti.
Garnett Wilson, Madge White, Rydia Lewis.
GEORGE GREGORY.

PUNCHESTOWN WEEK.
Under the Auspices of the CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIER and LEINSTER REGIMENTS.
GRAND MILITARY MATINEE, GAIETY THEATRE,
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 13th, 1916, at 2.30.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES, LIEUT.-COLONEL AND LADY WIMBORNE, The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Lady [illegible]
The Most Honble. the Marchioness of Headfort, and the Countess of Longford,
The Right Hon. the Countess Cowper,
The Right Hon. the Countess of Meath,
The Right Hon. the Countess of Fingall,
The Right Hon. the Countess of Mayo,
The Right Hon. the Countess of Wicklow,
The Right Hon. the Countess of Milltown,
The Right Hon. the Countess of Rosse,
The Right Hon. Lord and Lady Iveagh, and Countess Powerscourt,
The Viscount Nobck,
The Lady Helen Patrick,
The Lord and Lady Castlemaine,
The Lord and Lady Rathdonnell,
The Right Hon. the Recorder of Dublin and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy,
The Right Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan,
The Right Hon. Major-General Friend, C.B.
The Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Ernest Guinness,
Col. Sir Anthony and Lady Weldon,
Col. Sir Frederick and Lady Shaw,
Sir John and Lady Arnott,
Sir Nugent and Lady Everard,
Sir Arthur and Lady Chance,
Sir Maurice and Lady Dockrell,
Sir Frederick and Lady Moore,
Colonel Gallwey, C.B.
Mr. J. C. O'BRIEN will produce the new Three-Act Play, with Prologue,
"SACRIFICE,"
By CONSTANCE POWELL.
Preceded by
"SHADES OF NIGHT,"
A SHORT COMEDY, by Captain MARSHALL.
Booking now at Cramer's and the Theatre. Usual Prices to all parts of the house. Box Office now open. Tickets can be had from Mr. S. W. Maddock, Hon. Treas., 103 Grafton street, Dublin.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.40.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....9.
CINDERELLA.
BARNEY ARMSTRONG'S TRIUMPH.
MATINEE, SAT., 2.15.
Box Office Open 11 to 5. Tel. 824.

THE ABBEY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF SEASON.
This and following Evenings at 8.15, and Saturday Matinee at 2.30 p.m.
HYACINTH HALVEY,
By LADY GREGORY.
FIRST PRODUCTION OF
THE PLOUGH-LIFTERS,
A Play in Two Acts, by John Guinan.
THE RISING OF THE MOON,
By Lady Gregory.
Prices as usual. Booking at Theatre. Tel. 3268.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
SMOKING PERMITTED IN ALL PARTS.
6.45 TWICE NIGHTLY. 9.
"THE VICTIM OF VILLAINY."
Usual Prices. Matinee, Saturday Next at 2.30.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
TO-DAY AT 12 TILL 10.30, CONTINUOUS,
JOHN GLAYDE'S HONOUR,
JOHN GLAYDE'S HONOUR,
A Magnificent Production in 3 Reels.
Good Comedy and Interest Pictures.
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.
GOLDWYN PICTURE. The celebrated Violinist, will play a Solo each afternoon and evening.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE PHIBSBORO'
LAST DAY OF
THE GARDEN OF LIES,
And Splendid Comedy Programme.
THE FINEST ORCHESTRA IN IRELAND.
3 to 10.30. Continuous. Tel. 4407.
TO-MORROW
The Greatest of all Railway Dramas,
THE JUGGERNAUT.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE.
MARGARET STOKES LECTURES.
By R. A. Stewart Macalister, LitD., F.S.A.
Lecture II., This Evening, at 8.15 o'c.
THE STANDING STONES:
Admission, 1/-

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Now Open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily.
ADMISSION, 1/- LOWER ABBEY STREET.

LITTLE THEATRE,
40 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.
Operetta,
"THE EGYPTIAN PRINCESS."
Libretto by
MADAME QUINTON-ROSSE.
Music by CHARLES VINCENT, Mus.Doc., Oxon.
And Second Act "MARTHA" (Flotow),
In Aid of
IRISH PRISONERS OF WAR FUND
and
RED CROSS HOSPITAL, DUBLIN CASTLE,
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 6th, 7th, and 8th APRIL, 1916, at 8 o'clock p.m.
Matinee SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m.
Tickets, 1/- and 2/-
Booking at Cramer's and Pigott's.

BIRR GIFTS SALE,
IN AID OF
THE RED CROSS AND LEINSTER REGIMENT'S COMFORTS FUNDS,
TO BE HELD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT JOHN'S PLACE, BIRR,
AT 11.30 A.M.
On 8th APRIL, 1916.
Patron:
The EARL OF ROSSE, H.M.L.
Chairman of Committee:
JOHN DOOLY, J.P., Chairman King's Co. Council
An influential and representative Committee has been formed, and a large number of valuable Gifts already received, including Live Stock, Farming Implements, Farm Produce, etc.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.
Any saleable article will be accepted by the Committee.
Send in your name and the Gift you are prepared to give to
THE SECRETARY,
BIRR GIFTS SALE COMMITTEE,
TOWN HALL, BIRR.

SLIGO FEIS CEOIL,
7th, 8th, and 9th JUNE, 1916.
Syllabus of Competitions may be had (post free) from
J. H. CHUTE.
Hon. Sec., Feis Ceoil, Sligo.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.
THE NEW TERM WILL COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, 1st APRIL, 1916.
Candidate Pupils (intending Music to perform) are requested to attend as follows, viz.:—
PIANO—31st MARCH, 4 o'clock.
1st APRIL, 11 o'clock.
VIOLIN—3rd APRIL, 11 o'clock.
VIOLONCELLO—31st MARCH, 11 o'clock.
SINGING—TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 11 o'clock.
ORGAN—1st APRIL, 12.30 o'clock.
CHAMBER MUSIC—[illegible] Academy.
Open to present and past pupils [illegible] per term—For Duet, 10/6; Trio and Quartet, 7/6 per pupil.
Application [illegible] particulars.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME AND WINTER GARDENS.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
Fred Karno's "REVUE."
KNICK-KNACKS.
West End Cast, including—
Geo. HESTOR, Ouida MACDERMOTT, Harry RAY,
Preceded by GEO. CARNELL, Light Comedian.
And Famous Playlet, "The Touch of the Child."
TIVOLI T.C.D. T.C.D. TIVOLI
THIS WEEK'S FEATURE ACTS—
ALBERT WYNDHAM'S CO.
In "The Merrie Monarch."
KITCHEN & ROY The Funny Bumpers.
FROU-FROU The Canine Enigma.

COLISEUM. COLISEUM.
TO-NIGHT 6.45 and 9. Box Office 'Phone 2030.
"CRACKERS," "CRACKERS."
The "No-Old-Joke" and "All-Original Song" Revue
PRECEDED BY MATTIE LUND (Prima Donna),
THE DOVES. THE DOVES.
Sensational Novelty Gymnasts.

FITZWILLIAM WARD RECRUITING COMMITTEE.
WAR MEETING, TO-NIGHT AT 8, PORTOBELLO BRIDGE.
Chairman—ANDREW BEATTIE, D.L., T.C.
Several MILITARY and CIVILIAN Speakers will Address the Meeting.
Band of the 3rd Royal Irish Rifles.
Recruiting Offices—Great Brunswick street, 85 and 102 Grafton street, North King street, Thomas street, and Kingstown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.
TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR FARM WORK.
The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have made arrangements for a short special course of training in Farm Work for young Women who desire to offer themselves for work on farms as substitutes for men who have joined the Army for war service. The course will be given at the Munster Institute, Cork, and will be distinct from the courses of training regularly provided there.
The course will be sufficient to render a suitable young woman useful on a farm. It will also suffice to enable those who may be doubtful as to their suitability for farm labour to test their capabilities before actually entering upon service.
For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion street, DUBLIN.

"THE BALKAN QUESTION."
A LECTURE on the above will be given in the MOLESWORTH HALL ON THIS DAY, MARCH 29th, at 5 o'clock, by the Rev. R. H. Murray, Litt.D.
Chairman—SIR RALPH BENSON.
Tickets (including Tea, 4.15 to 4.45), 2/-
Proceeds in aid of Ladies' Auxiliary Fund, D.U.M. Choto Nagpur.

FOWLER MEMORIAL HALL,
Rutland square, East (near Rotunda).
SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC SERVICES,
Conducted by
Mr. ALGERNON J. POLLOCK.
Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., 28th to 31st.—"Lessons from the Tabernacle." 8 to 9.

DUBLIN WHITE CROSS ASSOCIATION.
THE
ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING
of the above will (D.V.) be held in
THE GREGG MEMORIAL HALL,
By 11 DAWSON STREET,
On FRIDAY, 31st MARCH, 1916, at 8 p.m.
FOR MEN ONLY.
The Meeting will be Presided over by
Sir WILLIAM FRY, D.L. (President).
Addresses on the Subjects of Social and Personal Purity will be delivered by
Captain H. S. BROOK, R.A.M.C.,
and
Rev. R. K. HANNA, B.A.
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE SUBMITTED AT THE MEETING.
COLLECTION ON BEHALF OF EXPENSES.
MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.
Boys under 16 will not be admitted.

TEDCASTLE LINE.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
We beg to give Notice that, in consequence of greatly increased cost of working expenses, our Local Rates between Liverpool and Dublin, and vice versa, will be increased on and from 1st proximo.
Further particulars on application.
On all Trades between Liverpool and Interior Irish Stations, and other Ports, a corresponding advance will be made upon existing Rates on and from 1st proximo.
TEDCASTLE, McCORMICK & CO., LTD.,
3 SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
March, 1916.

RATHDOWN UNION
RATHDOWN Nos. 1 and 2 RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS
Contractors, and all whom it may concern, are requested to furnish to the undersigned a full statement of all moneys, if any, due to them by the above Union and Rural Councils, up to and including the 31st inst., not later than Monday, 3rd April, 1916. Board and Council meet as usual on that day, when issued, be sent in with accounts for all debts due to date above mentioned.
The Local Government Board for Ireland has recently decided that "they will not authorise in future the extension of time for the payment of overdue accounts unless satisfactory evidence is produced showing that the delay which has occurred has been unavoidable."
By Order,
PATRICK CUNNIAM,
Clerk of the Union and Councils.
Clerk's Office, 16 Lower Sackville Gardens, Bhallstown.
27th March, 1916.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION
FIRST AID CLASSES
FORMING AT ONCE.
Apply MISS GERTRUDE WELDON,
9 Upper Pembroke street.

PALESTINE IN DUBLIN.
"A most striking success, for it deals with the Land that is becoming rapidly the centre of conflict, as it has for centuries been at the centre of God's purposes."
METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY ST.

CROWN BAZAAR,
85/86 GRAFTON ST.
FOR 14 DAYS ONLY,
MONSIEUR LE MAYER'S GREAT OPTICAL SALE
ALL GUINEA GLASSES 6/3 A PAIR TO ADVERTISE.

BOLANDS' BREAD
NOT
MADE OF
FOREIGN FLOUR.
SUPPORT IRISH MILLING.

CITY WATCH-REPAIRING DEPOT.
[illegible]

PREMIER PIANO SHOWROOMS.
Our elegant and extensive Premises, the finest in Ireland, contain a number of Large and Lofty Rooms, where Pianos by all the Leading Makers can be Played side by side, thus greatly facilitating the work of Selection, a very important matter to the Purchaser.
CRAMER'S GREAT MUSICAL DEPOT.
4 AND 5 WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. (2)

J. W. ELVERY & Co., LTD.
WATERPROOFS & SPORTS, LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF & RAINPROOF COATS.
MOTOR CLOTHING, CYCLING CAPES AND LEGGINGS.
TENNIS, GOLF, HOCKEY, CRICKET, CROQUET, BADMINTON.
ALSO A LARGE RANGE OF INDOOR GAMES.
RUBBER BOOTS,
RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
&c.
J. W. ELVERY & Co., LTD.,
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
DUBLIN. CORK. LONDON.

By Royal Warrant.
MOTOR VANS AND LORRIES.
To His Majesty The King.
BEVERLY SMYTH & SONS
REMOVAL CONTRACTORS,
30 SOUTH ANNE ST., DUBLIN.
Furniture Stored. Furniture Depositories:—HARMONY ROW, near Merrion square; YORK STREET, St. Stephen's Green.
Furniture Removed by Road, Rail, or Sea.

GOLF JACKETS,
SMART SHAPES. PERFECT FITTING,
17/6, 21/, 25/.
GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS,
8/6, 10/6.
F. G. COLDWELL,
81 GRAFTON ST.

By Appointment to His Majesty The King. By
WEST & SON
HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF WRIST WATCHES IN BOTH GOLD AND SILVER, Including
THE SERVICE WATCH
IN STRONG SILVER CASE, with LUMINOUS FIGURES and HANDS and SPECIAL LEVER MOVEMENT, PRICE £2 10s. Od.
SHOWROOMS:
GRAFTON HOUSE, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning 7.47	Evening	8.19
To-morrow	" 8.49	"	9.11

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises 5.41	Sets	6.29
To-morrow	" 5.39	"	6.30

LIGHTING-UP-TIME ..... 7.37 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety—"A Pair of Silk Stockings," 2.30 and 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"The Victim of Villainy," 6.45 & 9.
Abbey Theatre—"Hyacinth Halvey," "The Plough-Lifters," and "The Rising of the Moon," 8.15.
Empire Theatre—"Cinderella," 6.40 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Coliseum Theatre—6.45 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre, Phibsborough—3 to 11.
Carlton Cinema, Upper Sackville street—2 to 10.30.
Royal Hibernian Academy—Annual Exhibition, 10-6.
Alexandra College—Margaret Stokes Lecture, 8.15.
Recorder's Licensing Sessions—Green Street Courthouse, 11 a.m.
North Dublin Guardians, 2 p.m.
South Dublin Guardians, 12.30 o'clock.
Dr. Murray's Lecture on the Balkan Question—Molesworth Hall, 5 p.m.
Show of Pedigree Cattle—Belfast.
Recruiting Meeting—Portobello Bridge, 8 p.m.

The Irish Times.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916.

At the meeting of the Unionist War Committee at the House of Commons yesterday a letter was read from Mr. Bonar Law stating that the Cabinet is seriously considering the question of recruiting in all its aspects, and proceeding with their investigation as rapidly as possible. Sir Edward Carson, who presided, said that in the event of the position taken up by the Government being unsatisfactory, he would give notice of a motion on the subject in the House.

Dr. Addison, in the House of Commons yesterday, stated that the military authorities had been called upon to deal with the agitation carried on by a body on the Clyde calling themselves the Clyde Workers' Committee, which carried on a propaganda aiming at the intimidation of workers and causing the delay of urgently needed work. Six of the ringleaders had been immediately deported.

The Admiralty reports the return of all the vessels employed in Saturday's operations on the German coast, except the destroyer Medusa, which sank after all her crew had been taken off. On Saturday night German destroyers were encountered by our light cruisers, and one destroyer was rammed and sunk by H.M.S. Cleopatra.

The great snowstorm which visited England and Wales on Monday night and yesterday seriously interrupted railway and telegraphic services, and did much damage to property. In some instances trains were held up for ten hours, and in one case an engine arrived at a station dragging miles of telegraph wires which had fallen on the metals. Several deaths are reported as a result of the storm, which is described as the worst that has occurred for the past thirty-five years.

The Board of Trade has issued a notice drawing public attention to the special need for the greatest economy in the use of fuel, and urging the public, in the national interest, to effect a reduction of ten per cent. in their consumption of coal.

The crew of the Norwegian barque Lindfield has arrived at Liverpool. After the Lindfield was torpedoed the crew were taken aboard a German submarine, and had to sit by day and sleep by night on torpedoes.

Mr. William Delany, M.P. for the Ossory Division of Queen's County, died at his residence, Killyleigh, King's County, yesterday.

A fire broke out in a shop in Newry on Monday night. The owner, Mr. Joseph Mooney, and two assistants, were sleeping on the premises, and the two young men escaped by jumping from a window. Mr. Mooney was found unconscious in his bedroom suffering from the effects of smoke.

Mr. Redmond's Letter.

Mr. Redmond's letter to a correspondent in Carlow, which we printed yesterday, ought to save a certain number of Irishmen from making fools of themselves. A few weeks ago a little group of Irish Adullamites bethought themselves of a new and rather ingenious piece of mischief. Recognising that catch-words have a great influence on the Irish man-in-the-street, they decided to raise the old cry against "the over-taxation of Ireland." A meeting was held in the Dublin Mansion House, at which Mr. Ginnell, M.P., was the principal speaker; "strong" resolutions were adopted, and were submitted for endorsement to public bodies throughout the land. The organisers of the movement include several persons whose names ought to be danger-signals to the country at large. These persons calculated that the cry against "over-taxation" would be popular with the farmers; that thoughtless people would not realise the true meaning of the agitation; and that a very considerable pin-prick might be administered to a British Government absorbed in the greatest of all wars. The argument of the new "Financial Relations Committee" is that Ireland has been over-taxed for many years, that the war will increase the burden, that the country should protest against this increase, and that the protest should be undertaken immediately and with the utmost possible vigour. Mr. Redmond's letter exposes very effectively the wickedness of the new agitation. He sees in it—correctly, we have no doubt—an attack on the authority and influence of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party; but he also sees in it a danger to which Irish Unionists will attach far greater importance. "Ireland's highest interest," says Mr. Redmond, "is speedy victory in this war." The whole Kingdom must give money, as well as men, to the war, and, as an integral part of the United Kingdom, Ireland must pay her fair share of war taxes. The British Navy and Army are protecting her from slavery and desolation; few classes in the Kingdom have made larger profits out of the war than the Irish farmers. Mr. Redmond is absolutely right in describing the present claim for exemption from war taxes as "ridiculous," and we believe that he is right in suspecting that some of the chief advocates of the claim are inspired by active hostility to the Allied cause. All its advocates, whatever their motives may be, have lent themselves to a movement which cannot fail to discredit their country in the eyes of the world. To raise this claim during the war, says Mr. Redmond, "is the worst possible service that can be rendered to Ireland." An Irish agitation which should embarrass the Government's conduct of the war, revive party feeling in Ireland, and create an unfavourable atmosphere for recruiting would counteract half the splendid work that has been done by Irish soldiers at the front. Our pro-German minority would like nothing better; but it will be astonishing and lamentable if any considerable number of our Nationalist public bodies is induced to play the pro-German game.

Mr. Redmond's hopes for Ireland's future after the war are, in some essentials, different from our own; but we can agree fully with his exposition of the immediate duty of all loyal Irishmen. Our first interest is the winning of the war: for that end we must make all necessary sacrifices. We cannot quarrel with Mr. Redmond's statement that "the really necessary war taxation" must not be "of such a kind as to differentiate unfairly against Ireland." Irish Unionists have resisted unfair taxation in the past, and, if need be, will resist it in the future. So long as they are convinced, however, that a particular war tax is necessary, they will never, because it may be heavy, raise the whimper that it is unfair, and they will expect their Nationalist fellow-countrymen to be of the same mind. If there is to be, after the war, "a permanent financial settlement between Great Britain and Ireland," Irish Unionists will fight hard for their traditions and interests, and will probably find themselves in conflict with Mr. Redmond and his party. It would be idle, however, to discuss such matters in the middle of a war which, whatever its larger results may be, must upset completely the whole financial basis of the Home Rule Act. We are content to keep the future out of our thoughts, and to shape our conduct on the needs of the vital and crowded present. In this spirit we welcome heartily and gladly Mr. Redmond's statement that "Ireland's highest interest is speedy victory in this war," and that she must do her duty "cheerfully and honourably during the war." When that duty has been done Irishmen will have plenty of time to discuss their ancient grievances. It is our hope and belief, however, that tens of thousands of the best of them will have discovered in the trenches that those grievances are not incapable of a peaceful and honourable settlement.

Sea and Air.

The Admiralty announces that all but one of the ships employed in last Saturday's operations off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein have returned to port. The destroyer Medusa, as was feared, sank after being in collision, in very bad weather, with the destroyer Laverock; but happily her whole crew was saved by a fine piece of seamanship on the part of another destroyer, the Lasso. On the naval side of the expedition, therefore, no losses in *personnel* are to be recorded—a gratifying result in view of the fact that our ships were in action with the enemy's outposts, with the forts of Sylt, and with seaplanes. The Germans were less fortunate. In addition to the two armed trawlers which were sunk by our destroyers at the outset of the attack, they lost one of a division of destroyers which was encountered by our light cruisers on their way home on Saturday night. This destroyer was rammed by the Cleopatra, one of the latest class of light cruisers, and sank with all hands. We wish that the Admiralty had been able to be less sparing of information about this incident. We wish still more, in view of the renewal of the debate [illegible] the air service in the House of Commons yesterday, that it had been able to [illegible] about the [illegible] attack which the naval operations were primarily designed to support. While we know that three machines were lost, and their pilots made prisoners, our knowledge of the results achieved by the seaplanes' attack on the Zeppelin sheds in Schleswig-Holstein still depends on the evidence, for what it may be worth, of the Danish Press. Accounts from this source spoke of only five machines being engaged, and described the damage done as considerable. The operation was certainly conducted, like all operations entrusted to the Royal Naval Air Service, in a very dashing and gallant fashion. In the absence, however, of fuller information, we can draw no useful conclusions as to the adequacy of the means with which the Service was provided on this occasion.

The equipment of our whole air service, naval and military, at home and abroad, was the subject of very grave charges by Mr. Pemberton Billing yesterday. We hold no brief for Mr. Pemberton Billing, and we dislike his methods; but we must not allow our views about his personality to prejudice our consideration of his case. He has been returned to Parliament on a special mission by a public opinion which cannot be ignored while our system of democratic government remains what it is. Certainly he is doing his duty to his constituents in losing no opportunity of pressing his case in the House of Commons. That case, briefly, is that our aviators are required to fly with unsafe and unsuitable machines and engines. The hundred and fifty men killed, the hundred and sixty wounded, and the hundred odd missing he describes picturesquely as so much "Fokker fodder"—"shot down in hopelessly outclassed machines by immensely superior German machines." The continued output of these "cursedly groggy machines" he ascribes to the "official folly and entire ignorance of technique" on the part of "mandarins" in the Government, who persist in ordering from the Royal Aircraft Factory "aeronautical rubbish" by the thousand, while "the finest machines in the world" are to be had "not twenty miles from Westminster." Mr. Pemberton Billing professes to have documentary evidence that our present machines are unsafe and unsuitable, and demands an immediate inquiry into his charges. We entirely endorse this demand. The violent language in which he frames his indictment is no reason why the Government should not treat it seriously when he gives it an opportunity of putting his statements to the proof. If they are proved to be true, the need of drastic reform is desperately urgent. If they are proved to be untrue—and the probabilities, in the twentieth month of the war, are against the existence of a gigantic conspiracy of incompetency among the Government's expert advisers—our public life will be rid of a mischievous stimulus to panic and unrest. We are very glad that the Government proposes to seize the opportunity with which Mr. Pemberton Billing presents it, and to submit his evidence to an impartial and searching scrutiny.

Plotters Deported.

"They were planned and deliberately organised to hold up certain important munitions of war, of which the Army in the field was in the most urgent need." One would assume that plots so described were the work of the enemy's direct agents. The words were used, as a matter of fact, by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Munitions, with reference to the operations of a group of Labour agitators in the Clyde area. Six members of this group have been deported, and Dr. Addison was justifying to the House of Commons so unusual a course. The object of the agitators' policy was to compel the Government to repeal the Military Service Act and the Munitions Act, and to withdraw the measures for the limitation of wages. The freedom of the subject to engage in constitutional agitation is a right always jealously guarded in the United Kingdom, but the form of agitation which has been practised on the Clyde cannot be tolerated in time of war. The method adopted, we are told, was to bring out on strike the workmen engaged on a particular gun or on gun mountings which were urgently required. At some works men actually responded to the call of the ringleaders. The Minister of Munitions has had great patience with the "advanced" Labour group on the Clyde, and no one who knows what has been going on in that area in recent months will be surprised that his patience has come to an end. The stern measures which have been taken by the military authorities on the representation of the Minister of Munitions were taken not a moment too soon. If any complaint is to be made against the Government it is that excessive latitude has been given to persons who misunderstand the duty of subjects of the Realm at this critical hour.

Stolen Bicycles.

It was mentioned at the Dublin City Sessions yesterday that two hundred and fifty bicycles had been stolen in Dublin since July, and had not been recovered. The number is, we presume, an exceptional one: at all events, it is surprisingly large for the period covered. In the case which called forth this piece of information the offenders were boys; and it is known that a large proportion of the thefts are the work of youthful offenders. Dublin is sharing the experience of a great many other towns in the belligerent countries in the noticeable increase of juvenile crime. Various causes are assigned for this state of affairs, but in the majority of instances a sufficient explanation can be found in the withdrawal of parental control through the absence of fathers on active service. Another aspect of the matter is the carelessness of bicycle-owners, which makes this form of theft at once so tempting and so easy. No bicycle costs less than four or five pounds, and many are worth fourteen or fifteen guineas. Since the owners are usually persons who can ill afford such losses, it is surprising that they so seldom take any precaution for the safety of their machines. An effective lock can be bought for a small sum, and its use involves very little trouble; yet everywhere about the city one sees bicycles left unwatched and unsecured. Cyclists ought to take the plain hint which is conveyed by the police statement.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The King has appointed the undermentioned general officers to the colonelcies of the regiments specified:—

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)—General Sir William Robert Robertson, Chief of Imperial General Staff.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—General Sir William Henry MacKinnon.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—General Sir George Benjamin Wolfe[illegible]

HAPPY SOLDIERS.

HOW DUBLIN DOES IT.

SCENES AT THE CENTRAL CLUB.

The coffee room of the Soldiers' Central Club, Dublin, which was once College street Police Station, forms in the afternoon a miniature picture of the might and extent of the British Empire. Indeed, the very first soldier to use the club was a man from the land of the Maple Leaf.

Tall and lusty Anzacs swagger into the club full of the pride of life, and take their places at a table next to one where, perhaps, two naval petty officers, with cheeks tanned by the tropics, are chatting, for the club is for sailors, too. From one corner or other of the room come two or three crisp barking sentences which would betray the ubiquitous Scotsman, even if he did not become confidential with the bosun and remark, "Ah cum frae Glazgie," which brings the query, "Frae Shepherd strit?" No intoxicants are allowed on the club premises, and no smoking is allowed in the bedrooms because of fire risks, but men may smoke everywhere else, even in the coffee room. These are the only restrictions, and, if a man liked to walk about on his hands to strengthen his arms, the only opposition he would have to contend with would be the ridicule of his comrades.

Although it has been open only for three weeks the fame of the club is spreading over the face of the earth. It is known in Flanders now, and before many weeks have gone it will be the resort of some to whom its points have been recommended in the Balkans, in Egypt, and of many who sail the seven seas under the White Ensign.

MISSING THE TRAIN.

Primarily the club is intended for soldiers and sailors passing through Dublin or temporarily resident in the city, and-men making journeys are admitted at any hour of the day and night. They are recommended to the club by "G. R." Volunteers, who are performing very useful work in guiding men across the city, and assisting them to make railway connections and showing them to their destinations. Frequently it happens that a late steamer causes a soldier to miss a train. He may have to wait seven hours for another. If he goes to a publichouse he feels in honour bound to "pay his footing." When he has been paying it for three or four hours it is not to be wondered at if he is a bit fuddled, misses the next train, goes from bad to worse, and spends all his few days' leave in civil "clink," to the sorrow and disappointment of his relatives.

At the Soldiers' Central Club he has a glorious fire, current magazines in the reading room, the choice of billiard and bagatelle tables, cards (not to be played for money), and dominoes. If he be sick or wounded, which is often the reason for his furlough, the Irish Automobile Club will motor him to the door. At the club he will not be fussed over, but if a stiff and painful arm impede the removal of his great coat, he will find perhaps the wife of a general lifting it gently, and presenting him with a menu as he sinks wearily into a chair. And such a menu. The food is of the best, it is well cooked and daintily served. The coffee room, like the rest of the club makes the mere civilian rage with envy, though he realises that much cannot be done for those who defend him. Not, however, that there is any charity about the affair at all. On the other hand, as long as the club pays its way the promoters are satisfied.

Breakfast of roast beef, mashed potatoes, peas, compôte of fruit, rice pudding, bread, butter and tea, all extra large helpings, all properly cooked, eaten with cutlery which would not shame the Hotel Cecil, costs but 1s. 6d., hard though be the present times; no margarine is served. The coffee-room looks out on College street. At one end there is an artistic well grate, with a fire of a size which shows that there is no stinting of coal. Warmth, brightness, cleanliness and an air of freedom are evident in every section of the club. At the other end is a bar, where, in addition to "soft" drinks, there are on sale tobacco, picture postcards, and many odds and ends of a useful kind. Breakfast may be had at 4 a.m. in the morning, and hot food is obtainable till late at night. The waiting is done by ladies, who work by daily rota, and take morning, afternoon, or evening duty.

The spirit prevailing is that of kindly personal service. Here it is appropriate to record the fact that the furnishing, both the gift and choice of articles, is chiefly the work of the ladies on the Committee, while the fresh and beautiful flowers on the tables and the panelled walls bespeak artistic taste and feminine forethought.

MONEY AND KIT DEPOSITS.

The club has some features of a high-class commercial hotel, and it has an effective business card setting forth its claims to patronage. "Reading and recreation rooms free, beds, baths, billiards, refreshments at small charges. The club is situate in the heart of the city, and within easy reach of all the railway stations; telephone, Dublin—, night porter."

The "night porter" is a very effective touch to the announcement, for men arrive at the club at any of the twenty-four hours. One might add "well-lighted stockrooms," in reference to the room for storing men's kits. This room is always kept locked, and no man is allowed to go there without the steward's company. When a man wants his kit he has also to produce an equivalent to a cloakroom ticket.

Not only kits, but money and valuables may be left in safe custody. As much as £15 has been left by one man. The soldier or sailor finds his money there in full next morning if he stays at the club, which is not always the case when hospitality for the night is accepted in other quarters.

BEDS AND BATHS.

Some twenty beds are found on the top floor, and, at a pinch, thirty men can be provided with sleeping accommodation without overcrowding. Beds and bedding are of very excellent quality, the traders of Dublin having shown themselves willing to give the most they could for the money in that as in other respects. The Committee pride themselves, and justly so, on providing clean sheets and pillow slips for every man. This provision is one which the men appreciate keenly, and they do not fail to condemn other *rendezvous* where it is not considered necessary. Another matter receives very close attention, and that is the combat with vermin, for no campaigner can escape parasites. Most careful supervision is exercised, and every morning the bedroom floors are washed over with disinfectants.

A charge of 6d. per night is made for a bed; for 2d. a man can hire a pair of pyjamas, and for 2d. he can enjoy a hot bath and a shower bath, with clean towels. A man takes a ticket giving him a numbered bed in a numbered room. If he has to get an early train he leaves word with the steward the time at which he wishes to be called. In the lobby hangs a list of trains and boats "from everywhere to everywhere," and if that is not sufficient a man may go to the office and "inquire within upon everything."

The lounge chairs in the reading-room are irresistibly attractive. On the walls hang pictures, and two or three prints so valuable as to be insured. Gifts have been numerous. A useful big clock hangs in the hall; pictures have been given, a billiard table has been given, and heaps of books and magazines, and a gramaphone has been presented to the club.

About £900 has been spent in structural alterations on the premises, furnishing, and various initial outlays; but the club has already become virtually self-supporting. There is no doubt that its quickly growing popularity will soon strain the resources of the club to the utmost, and probably render necessary further efforts of the kind.

F. B. G.

MILITARY SERVICE EXEMPTION.

The Government has appointed a Committee to which a Tribunal may refer for advice as to what service of national importance an applicant for exemption on the ground of conscientious objection should undertake, and for such other information or assistance as the Tribunal may require. The Committee is constituted as follows—Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B., Chairman; Right Hon. Charles Fenwick, M.P.; Mr. T. Edmund Harvey, M.P.; Mr. Graham S. Spicer. The Committee will work in close touch with the Board of Trade and its representatives, and will settle, with the concurrence of the Board, a list of occupations which are to be regarded as of national importance. The question of exemption will continue to rest with the tribunals. Mr. H. Gordon Pritchard, 9 Bridge street, Westminster, will act as secretary.

UNIONIST WAR COMMITTEE.

THE RECRUITING PROBLEM.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S ATTITUDE.

The Unionist War Committee held an important meeting yesterday at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson, to consider the recruiting question. The Committee passed a resolution at its last meeting in favour of compulsion for all married men, and asked Mr. Bonar Law to receive a deputation on the subject.

The following official report was issued after yesterday's meeting:—

The Unionist War Committee at their meeting last week (March 21st) passed the following resolution:—

"That a deputation wait upon Mr. Bonar Law to represent to him the opinion of this Committee that the Government should immediately take all necessary steps to secure all the men necessary for service on a system which will enforce equal sacrifice from all men of military age."

The Committee then adjourned to yesterday (March 28th), with a view of laying the resolution before Mr. Bonar Law.

At the meeting yesterday, when Sir Edward Carson was in the chair, Sir Edward read a letter from Mr. Bonar Law saying that the Cabinet were examining all the figures available with regard to the supply of men for the Army. They were proceeding as rapidly as possible with this investigation, and he would communicate with Sir Edward Carson on the subject again as soon as possible.

Sir Edward Carson proposed that Mr. Bonar Law's letter be acknowledged, and that he be told that the Committee hope to receive his further reply with as little delay as possible.

This was agreed to.

Sir Edward Carson also suggested that a reasonable time be allowed before the Committee proceed to further action in the matter. He added that in the event of the position taken up by the Government being considered unsatisfactory by the Committee, he would give notice of a motion on the subject in the House, and ask the Government to give a day for its discussion.

Sir Edward Carson then moved, and Sir J. Fortescue Flannery seconded:—

"That the following addition be made to the resolution passed last week—'That this Committee recommends that grave and immediate consideration should be given by the Government to provision in respect of the difficulties of married men in regard to obligations to which they are subject.'"

This was carried unanimously.

The Committee will hold another meeting next week.

ALLIES' CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

GRAVE MATTERS DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The Conference of Allies was resumed this morning at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, under the presidency of M. Briand. There was no diminution in the interest taken by the general public in the meetings, and, as was the case yesterday, a large crowd assembled on the Quai d'Orsay, and loudly cheered the Allies' representatives as

CONOMY IN COAL CONSUMPTION.

OPOSED TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION.

Board of Trade has issued a notice public attention to the special need greatest economy in the use of fuel esent time. The demand of war is constantly increasing. At the me, coal provides one-tenth of the ue of our exports, and the maintenexport trade was never of more nce. Last year, of the total output of ounting to two hundred and fifty-illion tons, forty-three and a half ons were exported, of which twenty-ons were shipped to Allies, and to neutrals. The quantity exowever, was falling off in the later the year, and January and February, owed a decline of one million tons. ving of fuel that can be effected at esent time is of real and immediate e prosecution of the war. It remembered that inland prices have ically kept relatively low by legisct voluntary arrangements to coe with the Government, and reduce in ssible way the consumption of coal, in the form of fuel, light, or transways. A reduction of ten per cent. l consumption would enable us to ome three million tons more in the to effect this reduction would entail ably larger proportionate reduction case of well-to-do households, whose mption is relatively large. The national ge of such an economy is not to be ed only by the direct saving of money, this is considerable. Regard must paid to the indirect advantage arising such that at the present time coal ge is, to a considerable extent, a monopoly. Broadly speaking, these ges are — (1) Increased power to help ds; (2) increased power to struggle trade and injure the German c position by means of arrangements ntral shipowners and neutral mer based on the supply of coal; (3) an ment in foreign exchanges, and hence ease in the cost of all goods purchased

h coal power is an asset that must be preserved, and economy in fuel be regarded as a necessary part of the effort. The particular attention of all consumers of coal is directed to the hints on saving coal issued by the l War Savings Committee, 18 Abingon, Westminster.

MOURED CAR COUP NEAR SOLLUM.

W THE TARA PRISONERS WERE LIBERATED.

ESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
ALEXANDRIA, March 27.

f the crew of His Majesty's boarding Tara has been interviewed by a Press on representative. The Tara was torin the Bay of Sollum on November 5, and the crew who managed to gain ore were captured by the Germans. ey were kept prisoners until they ently rescued by the Armoured Car nder the Duke of Westminster.

descried these events as follon motor-launch arrived in the nick of ht week and we should all have rvation. The Tara was submarined, k in seven minutes, and the crew subw saw the submarine commander on Port Sultaiman. The prisoners, were ten days' march, being finally to the place where we were rescued. rls were suffering from hunger just as we were. We only had a quarter nd of meat a day per head, and we ad, oats, and snails. When we were and food was distributed, the men ave been seen holding beef in one d a biscuit in the other, just gorging. rtage of food was due to the British land blockade. We had no medicines ds or soap, and we are all infected rm. Four men died of neglect. Our recited the Burial Service over them. mory. We were thunderstruck at the the armoured cars. We thought it ranger, as we did not know that our boats were known.

SSAGE, FROM THE AURORA.

e's Agency is informed that a further was received in London yesterday by of one of the staff of the Aurora, ere's still on board, is still in communication with London. The sender of ssage says that he is well. The vessel tinuing her journey towards New Melbourne, telegram, through Reuter's y, says:—

an interview Sir Douglas Mawxpressed the opinion that information Sir Ernest Shackleton could be expected in April or May.

at interview, Professor David, who is a Major with the Expeditionary Force, hat besides ample food which Sir Ernest Shackleton would find left by the previous ion, it was always possible to kill seals ost any time of the year. Seal meat, d, was wholesome, but great precaution would be necessary against scurvy. Pro-David was generally hopeful as regards Shackleton.

ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.

St. George's Day falls this year on Day. His Majesty the King has been to approve of Service being held in ral Order on Thursday, May 11 noon, in celebration of St. George's Notices, with full details of the Service eral arrangements, will shortly be sent y member of the Order who may be in England. In the meantime no applito the Chancery of the Order is neces-

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

announced in last night's *London* that temporary Colonel Sir Arthur has relinquished his commission, on to hold the appointment of Comr, British Red Cross Society.

WARDS FOR GALLANTRY IN EGYPT.

night's *London Gazette* contained the ing announcement:—

War Office, March 28.

Majesty the King has been graciously to confer the undermentioned rewards antry and distinguished service in the connection with the engagement at Egypt, 14th to 17th March, 1916—

a Companion of the Distinguished Order—Major Hugh Richard Arthur, of Westminster, C.C.V.O., Cheshire ery, Territorial Force.

ded the Military Cross—Lieutenant rt Roger Rowden, Worcestershire Regiand Royal Flying Corps.

OUR FOR MAJOR-GENERAL M. J. TIGHE.

night's *London Gazette* announces that g has appointed Major-General Joseph Tighe a K.C.M.G., in recogn his distinguished services whilst in d of the forces in East Africa and

DEPUTY LIEUTENANT FOR COUNTY DONEGAL.

Cecil R. Vesey Stoney, of Oakfield Raphoe, has been duly appointed a Lieutenant of the County of Donegal.

was have been made by the Board of under the Trading with the Enemy dmegt) Act for three further businesses wound up, making a total of seventy-

Hughes, the Prime Minister of Aushad a fair night on Monday, and his erature was somewhat lower yesterday

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

The *Evening News* to-day offers a warm welcome to Sir Edward Carson on his return to active work in the House of Commons. We have, it says, no doubt that, if his health proves equal to the strain, his presence will bring fresh life and energy to those many critics of the Government who are profoundly dissatisfied with the present muddle over recruiting. The Government, in the phraseology of the trenches, is "gummy" in the extreme, and we look to its critics in the House, and to Sir Edward Carson in particular, to help to "ungum" it.

On the other hand, the *Westminster Gazette* appeals almost plaintively to Sir Edward Carson not to pay any attention to the people who are urging him to head the opposition against the Government. With a curious mixture of sneers and praises, it warns him against the fate of others who have been hailed by the newspapers as the man of the moment, and urges him to walk warily. From all this it may be gathered that some members of the Government, at any rate, are seriously alarmed at the rising tide of criticism in the country.

I do not know whether Sir Edward read this article, but at any rate he was in his place on the Front Opposition Bench to-day, and quickly made his presence felt. Dr. Addison, for the Munitions Department, had made a long statement regarding the recent strikes which had broken out on the Clyde, ending with the announcement that Mr. Lloyd George had requested the military authorities to deport six of the ringleaders. Sir Edward then asked in his most impressive tones whether it had been made clear that these men were assisting the King's enemies, and were therefore guilty of high treason. To this Dr. Addison could only reply that the matter was being carefully considered, and he declined to say in answer to other members whether the men in question would be prosecuted.

Mr. Ronald McNeill put a very pertinent question to the Government regarding the absence of the Prime Minister. Were his colleagues fully empowered in the meantime to take important decisions? Mr. Bonar Law implied that they were, but said that the Prime Minister would be back next week. Mr. Long supplemented this information by saying that, in response to a request by Lord Derby, he would make a full statement on the subject of recruiting to-morrow, when the motion for the adjournment would be taken at an early hour so as to allow of discussion.

On the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the debate immediately went up into the air. It began with a duel between Mr. Dudley Ward, who is in the anti-aircraft service, and Mr. Joynson-Hicks, as to what exactly happened at Ramsgate on the occasion of the recent Sunday raid. As the two hon. members flatly contradicted each other, the House was not much the wiser for their intervention. A practical suggestion was made by Mr. Marshall, a member who rarely addresses the House. He had been a spectator of three raids, and had come to the conclusion that what was required was better and quicker communication between the observation stations and the aerodromes, so that, the moment when hostile Zeppelins or aeroplanes were spotted, orders might be given to our aircraft to rise at once.

For the third Tuesday in succession Mr. Pemberton Billing addressed the House. His object was to support his accusation that our airmen are murdered by being sent up in "dead" machines, and he produced a terrible catalogue of casualties, attributable in almost every case, he declared, to faulty engines. The House listened with mere interest, however, to Sir A. Gelder, who made a most impassioned speech in favour of giving better anti-aircraft guns to our coast towns. A sensation was created by his assertion that, after one of the raids, a War Office fitted a dummy gun on a certain public building in order to give people a false sense of security. "If we are to be blotted out," he cried, "let it be after a good fight."

It is an open question whether Mr. Bennett Goldney's question regarding an attempted Zeppelin raid on Sunday week was judicious, but it is certain that Mr. Tennant's answer was. Appropriate action was taken, the Under-Secretary for War informed the House. Naturally people will want to know what Mr. Tennant considers to be appropriate action. It is to be hoped that it is something that will prevent these aerial monsters from murdering our women and children.

Last night was one of the worst nights as regards weather that any extraordinary printer has seen. Just about the hour when people were coming out of the theatres the roads were inches' deep in half-frozen snow, and it was raining heavily. It was almost amusing to watch the surprise of the playgoers as they stepped from the sidewalk into a yielding mass of wet slush. The wind was very high at the same time, and played havoc with pretty wraps and dresses. Cabs and taxis were at a premium, and it was long after midnight before some of the playgoers got away from the theatres. The conditions to-night are even worse, for London was swept by a blizzard. In the country the conditions were even worse, and from all parts news is received that great damage has been done by the gale. Trains were seven and eight hours late in reaching London to-day from far-distant places, and more than one train was described as being lost. The Irish mail, due at Euston at 6 a.m., had not arrived at noon, while there was no news of the Scotch express, due at St. Pancras at 7.25 a.m. That the railway should be so much affected showed how tremendous the storm must have been, for it takes a great deal to stop the main line fast trains.

Lord Beresford will ask the Government to-morrow whether the General Officer Commanding the Forces now besieged at Kut el Amara had recommended, or was responsible for, the decision to advance on Ctesiphon, or whether, in carrying out that advance, he was only acting under the direct orders of the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Brady will ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-morrow whether the three thousand tons of sugar sent to Dublin on the 15th inst. is Mauritius sugar for manufacturing purposes only, and whether he is aware that there is a scarcity of ordinary household sugar.

TELEGRAPHIC DELAY.

In consequence of the great storm in England, there was a delay of from five to six hours in telegraphing last night, and, as a result, a considerable portion of our news supply failed to arrive in time for publication.

GERMAN LOSSES, 2,457,558.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* publishes the following lists of Prussian losses:—

List numbers 440 to 469—19,010 casualties.
List numbers 450 to 459—19,777 " "
List numbers 460 to 469—21,349 " "
List numbers 470 to 479—20,044 " "
The grand total is now 2,457,558.

There are, besides, 254 Bavarian, 355 Wurtemburgian, 268 Saxon, and 67 naval lists. These losses are dated up to March 15, and thus do not include all those before Verdun.

LORD RHONDDA.

Cardiff Corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the city on Lord Rhondda.

GREAT SNOWSTORM IN ENGLAND.

TRAIN SERVICES DISLOCATED.

ROADS BLOCKED AND VILLAGES ISOLATED.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' VIGIL.

A blizzard of great violence was experienced in various parts of England during Monday night, and continued throughout yesterday. In many districts heavy snowstorms were accompanied by a gale of wind and succeeded by torrential rain.

In South Wales the blizzard was the worst experienced for twenty-one years, and in Westmoreland and in Birmingham districts the storm was the heaviest that had visited those districts for many years. Trains were considerably delayed both from and to London, roads were blocked in various localities, villages isolated, vehicular traffic dislocated, and much damage done, while several deaths directly attributable to the gale are reported.

MAIL TRAINS HELD UP.

The blizzard which raged in the Midlands yesterday caused unprecedented delay in the express train service between Scotland and London, and in the afternoon Carlisle was completely cut off from London by railway. The service of trains was being maintained only between Leeds, Liverpool, and Manchester (viâ Carlisle) and Scotland, as no train on the southern sections of the London and North-Western and Midland lines from London to the North since the midnight expresses had been able to reach either Crewe or Leeds. At six o'clock last evening there was still no news at Carlisle of any train from London by either route.

The guard of the midnight express from Euston, which reached Carlisle at noon over six hours late, reported that near Lichfield his train passed the Irish mail express, from Euston to Holyhead, which was at a standstill. His train just managed to get through the blizzard, which covered an area extending from the Peak district of Derbyshire to Tring, Bedford, and Leicester.

FUNERAL PARTY'S LONG WAIT.

A funeral party waited all day yesterday at Carlisle Station to receive the body of a Carlisle soldier, who had died at Brighton. The remains left Brighton at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, and were due to reach Carlisle at nine o'clock yesterday morning. At five o'clock in the evening news was received that a special train made up at Crewe was bringing the coffin to Carlisle, where it would arrive late in the evening. The funeral had consequently to be postponed for a day.

No snow had fallen in Cumberland up to Monday evening, but yesterday a furious gale raged amid bright sunshine.

The Westmorland snowstorm was very severe. In North Westmorland yesterday the main road between Brough and Barnard Castle was completely blocked with snow. The storm is regarded as the worst for thirty-five years.

THE MIDLANDS.

Yesterday the blizzard was exceptionally bad in the Midlands. The Midland express from London to Manchester, which left at 12.15 midnight, did not arrive at Manchester till 2.40 yesterday afternoon, after the journey taken over fourteen hours on a journey usually completed in about five. The Midland service from Manchester to London was suspended until late in the afternoon. The gale was much severe in the neighbourhood of Worcester, while in South Staffordshire traffic was stopped through drifts making the roads impassable, and some villages were isolated.

FIRE ENGINE IN SNOWDRIFTS.

At Birmingham the main line trains were hours late, and the 11.45 p.m. train from Euston had to be hand-signalled for a considerable distance owing to the ordinary signals being blocked with snow. A fire engine called into the suburbs of Birmingham during the night was held up in the snow, and a second engine on its return journey stuck in a drift.

Monday night's gale isolated Cheltenham by blocking the railways with snowdrifts. Some railway cutting on the Cotswolds were filled ten feet deep in snow, and, though the lines a few trains got through behind a snow plough, the service of the Midland and S.W. Junction line was suspended. Scores of trees were uprooted by the storm, and much material damage done.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN THE STORM.

The mail train, which left London at ten o'clock on Monday night, arrived at Crewe at noon yesterday, having been held up by one of the most terrific storms experienced for many years. The carriages were enveloped in a thick coating of snow, and the passengers, many of whom were invalided soldiers, told grim stories of their night's vigil. Many of them were suffering from the intense cold, and when hot beverages were served out to them they could scarcely hold the vessel in which it was served. The train was held up in a blizzard for ten hours. Apart from the snowdrift, it was impossible to proceed on account of telegraphic poles and wires lying all about the permanent way. One train, which was also about ten hours late, ran into Crewe dragging miles of telegraph wires behind it which had fouled the track.

CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICES.

In the ordinary course of events the mails and passengers from London would have reached Kingstown about 5 a.m. yesterday, but owing to the delay on the railway system south of Crewe the mail boat reached Kingstown having only on board the mails and passengers conveyed from stations north of Crewe. Later in the day, however, when the line was cleared communication with Holyhead from Crewe was restored, and the mail train which had been snowbound resumed its journey. The mail steamer, however, which was detained at Holyhead pending the arrival of the train, did not reach Kingstown until 8.15 o'clock last evening.

The London and North-Western Railway Company's express steamer Rathmore, due from Holyhead at 7.30 a.m. yesterday, did not arrive at the North Wall, Dublin, until 1.30 p.m. The steamer, which carried a large number of passengers, was delayed at Holyhead awaiting the arrival of the night train from London until nearly 10 a.m., and even then had to sail without the passengers who joined the train at stations south of Crewe.

MINERS' CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

At the hour fixed for the morning session of the Miners' Conference in Cardiff only forty delegates out of three hundred had been able to reach the city from distant districts owing to suspended train services, and the re-opening of the Conference was adjourned till the afternoon. Then but very few more members had been able to get through, and the proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

WORK STOPPED IN COAL PITS.

Work in the coalfields was seriously interrupted. The workmen's trains were unable to run, and Mid-Rhondda pits, employing about 12,000 men, were stopped. Tonypandy Skating Rink, the chief meeting place in the district, accommodating 5,000 persons, was completely wrecked. Several persons were slightly injured by falling wire and other *debris*, with which the whole country side is strewn.

TELEPHONE WIRES DOWN.

Over 2,000 telephone subscribers in Cardiff were yesterday cut off from communication, and it will take weeks to restore the damage. Direct service to London was stopped, but it was possible during the day to restore communication, and the lines were also got working to Gloucester and westward to Swansea and Llanelly. Mail trains were greatly delayed, the London mail being four hours late, while trains on the branch lines were held up through the railway cuttings being filled by heavy snowdrifts.

MINERS FOUND DEAD.

In some places in the Merthyr district the drifts reached the bedroom windows. Two miners, Caswell, and his son Willie, were found dead in a dingle in the Neath district yesterday morning. It is believed that while returning from work at a colliery they were overtaken by the storm.

LONDON CUT OFF FROM THE NORTH.

At 7.30 last evening the railway officials at Carlisle held out no hope that any train from London, either on the West Coast or Midland routes, would be able to get through to Carlisle last night. Such a railway block in the Midlands, cutting London off from the North, has never before been known.

The snowstorm in Swindon and throughout North Wilts was the most severe known for thirty years. The fall commenced on Monday night, and continued for twenty-four hours.

WESTERN FIELD OF WAR.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS AT ST. ELOI.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

GERMAN ATTACK AT MALANCOURT.

The communique issued in Paris yesterday afternoon reports "fairly great" activity west of the Meuse, in the region of Malancourt and in the sector at the foot of the heights of the Meuse. In Lorraine, by a coup de main, an enemy work was carried, its occupants being either killed or captured.

The Berlin report refers to fighting at close quarters in craters south of St. Eloi, where the British troops, as mentioned in yesterday's report, mined and captured certain enemy works.

The night French communique speaks of a violent bombardment followed by a strong enemy attack on the Haucourt-Malancourt front. Successive waves of assault were repulsed with heavy losses by curtain and infantry fire.

BRITISH DESPATCH.

GAINS HELD AT ST. ELOI.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE,
TUESDAY, 9.25 P.M.

In spite of very heavy hostile artillery fire during last night and at intervals to-day, our infantry has successfully held the ground gained by them yesterday at St. Eloi. Our artillery fire was very effective in replying to the enemy's fire. The total prisoners taken now amount to five officers and 198 other ranks.

There was hostile artillery and trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hulluch and in the front of Aix Noulette to-day. We retaliated by shelling the enemy's positions.

FRENCH REPORTS.

PARIS, TUESDAY.

The official *communiqué* issued in Paris this afternoon states:—

The night was calm to the east of the Meuse.

There was fairly great activity on the part of the artillery on both sides to the west of the Meuse, in the region of Malancourt, and in the Woevre in the sector at the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

In Lorraine, in the forest of Parroy, we carried out a *coup de main* against an enemy work, the occupants of which were either killed or captured.

We blew up the work before leaving it.

There is nothing of importance to report on the rest of the front.

FIERCE ATTACK ON HAUCOURT-MALANCOURT FRONT.

11 P.M.

In the Argonne our artillery continued to display activity on enemy organisations to the north of La Hongette, in the Fontaine au Charmes sector, on the Haute Chevauchée, as well as in Eastern Argonne.

Fire directed against the enemy battery in the Bois de Monfaucon caused a violent explosion.

West of the Meuse the bombardment was violently resumed in the course of the day on our positions from Avocourt to Bethincourt.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans launched a strong attack on our Haucourt-Malancourt front. Successive waves of assault were all repulsed with heavy losses by our curtain and infantry fire.

There was a bombardment east of the Meuse.

In the Woevre our artillery carried out concentration fire on sensitive points of the enemy's front in the Vonges. There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the districts of Stosswehe, Mahlbach, and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

GERMAN REPORT.

VIGOROUS FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

The official *communiqué* issued in Berlin to-day says:—

South of St. Eloi vigorous fighting at close quarters developed in craters exploded by the British and in the adjoining lines. There is nothing new to report regarding the situation in the battle region on both sides of the Meuse.

FOURTH GERMAN EFFORT AGAINST VERDUN.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PARIS, TUESDAY.

A further review based upon very trustworthy information of the phases of the battle of Verdun fought on the western side of the Meuse summarises the course of events during the second fortnight of March. It is to the following effect:—

After the period of camparative calm which lasted from the 10th to the 14th March, the Germans made a fourth effort against the front. It was carried out at the beginning under the same conditions as that which preceded it, and with the same objective, which was to carry the height of Mort Homme. On March 14 the German troops made some slight progress on Hill 265, but on the 14th, 15th, and 16th they failed in repeated attacks upon Mort Homme (Hill 295).

On the right bank of the Meuse, two attacks launched on the 16th and 18th between the wood to the south of Haudremont Farm and Damloup village, totally failed.

To appreciate at their proper value the events which occurred after March 17 on the left bank of the Meuse, one has to remember what was the position of the French in this sector prior to the German offensive. Since the autumn of 1914 the situation was extremely unfavourable. The disposition of our line, overshadowed by the heights of Montfaucon, permitted of large development of enemy forces and a formidable concentration of artillery against our position, while it was unsuitable to the wide development of our forces. This explains the comparative success of the Germans' attack, which, however, was not able to emerge from Malancourt Wood, in spite of the great force engaged. A whole division, the 11th Bavarian Division, had been massed on a front of scarcely 1,500 metres.

A confirmation of the enormous losses suffered by the Germans is to be found in the fact that, not content with reforming their broken divisions on the spot several times in order to send them back to the attack, they brought all available reinforcements in the district to the Verdun front.

Since March 14th two divisions and half a brigade of new troops have been engaged on the right bank of the Meuse—the 56th Division, the 19th Division, brought from Mulhouse, and half a brigade of Guard Reserve. On the left bank the presence of the 7th Division of Reserve was recently recognised. In the aggregate the Germans have had up to the present twenty-five and a half divisions engaged in the battle of Verdun. Of these divisions, several have been reconstituted as the battle has proceeded by taking men from the depôts prepared in the rear, and notably by the bringing in of young soldiers of the 1916 Class.

GERMAN LIES.

EXPOSURE BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:—

1. In the official German wireless message issued this morning the following occurs:—"In connection with the official British *communiqué* regarding the aerial attack on the west coast of Holstein, wherein it is stated that ten armed German patrol boats have been sunk by English torpedo boat destroyers, the Wolff Bureau learns from a reliable source this statement is incorrect." The British Admiralty made no such claim. The *communiqué* issued by the British Admiralty on Sunday, 26th inst., stated:—"Two German armed vessels were sunk by our destroyers." This is a clumsy attempt to fasten a falsehood on to the British Admiralty.

2. Further, with reference to the loss of the raider Greif, they publish the following:—"The British have stated officially that the German auxiliary cruiser Greif fired under the Norwegian flag." This, again, is untrue. The British Admiralty *communiqué*, which was official, stated explicitly that "during the whole engagement the Germans fired over the Norwegian colours painted upon the side of the ship." The wireless message goes on to say: "German competent authorities deny this." Up to the present no attempt has been made by the German Admiralty officially to deny this explicit statement.

3. "The British report that the German ship was sunk is likewise untrue, since the Greif blew herself up." This is interesting, as on the 25th the German wireless message states: "The prisoners rescued from the Greif have been cut off from all communication with the outside world. Their names are not yet known." Information, therefore, cannot have been supplied by any member of the ship's crew, and the usual amount of reliance can be placed on this statement by the German "competent authorities."

EASTERN FIELD OF WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

ADVANCE IN THE CAUCASUS.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
PETROGRAD, TUESDAY.

In the Riga sector there was artillery and rifle fire. Our artillery effectively bombarded the enemy trenches and batteries west of Olai, and in front of Ikskal bridgehead.

In the Jacobstadt sector, after violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack near the village of Vargunck, but were repulsed.

North-west of Postav the enemy is offering desperate resistance, making furious counter attacks at some points.

West of Lake Narocz the enemy occupied the wood south of the village of Mokritza, but by a counter-attack we dislodged the Germans from the southern part of the wood, capturing two machine guns, and taking prisoners belonging to four different regiments.

Incessant fighting is in progress in the marshy region of Pripet, and in the country to the north and south of this district.

In Galicia, south of Boyons, we exploded simultaneously two mines, and our infantry immediately afterwards rushed across two lines of enemy trenches, killing the surviving defenders of the works with hand grenades, and in hand to hand fighting we took prisoners a subaltern and 125 soldiers, and captured two machine guns, a trench mortar, and a mine thrower.

In spite of bad weather, which is becoming worse and worse along the whole front, and very difficult local conditions, our troops are carrying out the military duties assigned to them with a fine spirit of self-sacrifice.

In the Black Sea our torpedo boats destroyed ten sailing ships off the Anatolian coast, demolished two bridges, and set fire to a munition depôt.

On the Caucasus front, our troops, breaking the enemy's resistance, and after artillery preparation from our warships, dislodged the Turks from their positions in the region of the Baltatchi-Darossi River, and after an engagement occupied the town of Of, on the Black Sea.

At nightfall the Turks, without a moment's respite, launched along the whole coast sector a series of counter-attacks, which we successfully repulsed.

After an engagement on the night of the 24th inst. we carried the small town of Hizan, south-east of Bitlas. The Turks defending the place fled to the south.

The town of Of is only thirty miles east of Trebizond as the crow flies, but there is a considerable bend in the coast line between the two places.

GERMAN REPORT.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.)
AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

The Berlin *communiqué* says:—

The Russians again hurled forward fresh masses against the German line near Postavy. The troops of the Saarbrueck Corps are bravely defying the enemy's assaults.

An attack at several waves by two Russian divisions was dashed to pieces, with heavy enemy losses, by Brandenburgers and Hanoverians fighting side by side with the Saarbrueck Corps.

During the night the enemy also made repeated attempts to win back ground he had lost near the Bokrzys, Lake Doiran, but all met with a similar fate.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

(TIMES WAR TELEGRAM, PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.)
PETROGRAD, TUESDAY.

Prisoners captured in the recent actions on the Dvinsk front state that the work of preparation is being pushed on with great energy at the highest pressure in the German Army. Among both officers and men the conviction prevails that the ensuing spring campaign will decide the fate of the war in this theatre. To the question whether Germans believe in the possibility of further victories, the prisoners reply evasively, pointing out that much depends on various accidental circumstances. The sole factor which badly affects their *moral*, they affirm, is the daily deterioration of rations. The stubborn resistance which the enemy is offering on both flanks, and the desperate efforts between Lake Narvez and Lake Vishnevoskoye, indicate his resolve at all costs to check our frontal advance along the line Lieoenhof-Vidzy and Godwtsishki. The German higher command are obviously disturbed by our progress south of Augustinhof.

BRITISH UNIT IN RUSSIA.

REMARKABLE MANIFESTO.

Reuter has received the text of a noteworthy message written in the ice addressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Champion to the unit under his command in connection with a telegram sent to the commander by the King expressing His Majesty's pleasure at a force having been placed at the disposal of the Emperor of Russia.

The message runs:—"We have left our shore for the distant land of a great Ally. We shall be the only British troops in a country that contains some 140 millions of stranger people, though numerically small, is yet representative of our far-flung Empire, recruited, as it is, not only from the United Kingdom, but from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and South Africa. We are thus called upon to uphold the honour, not of one nation alone, but, in fact, of all those peoples who make up Greater Britain, and who now march united under one King to victory in this war. Our task, therefore, is a heavy one. Upon our lonely shoulders fall the duty of maintaining in Russia the prestige of British arms and traditions, and I would ask if there is any effort we would not make to preserve and improve this. Assuredly not. In matters of money, therefore, in our dealings with men and women in the daily economy of life, let us see that we exercise honour and discretion, courtesy and self-restraint. Even in our conduct towards the enemy we can reveal our origin, and reveal ourselves sons of an ideal as ennobling as any that ever put arms into English hands. For this war was not of our seeking. As a nation we entered it in no spirit of aggrandisement or conquest. It would, therefore, ill behove even our small unit to treat it as some personal difference between Britons and Germans. It is something far finer than that. It is a duel between rival religions; it is once again a battle of belief. It is the age-old contest between the Dominion of Darkness and the Kingdom of Christ. We fight that liberty may live, that love may never perish from the earth, and, inasmuch as the strength of the fighter is the strength of his faith, our cause must in the end prevail. I suppose leaders of most enterprises promise their followers good times. I scorn to lay before you prospects of ease and cheap success. You would scorn to expect such from me. I will only promise you difficulties, discomforts, wounds—yes, and even death. But I ask your loyal service for a sacred cause and hold no doubt as to your reply. So with the King's message ringing in your ears, let us go forward confidently in the motto which sums up a soldier's whole duty so well. Let us 'fear God and fear nought!'"

SCHLESWIG RAID.

H.M.S. MEDUSA SUNK.

ENEMY DESTROYER RAMMED AND SUNK.

GOOD WORK BY H.M.S. CLEOPATRA.

The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement in continuation of the *communiqué* issued last Sunday:—

All ships employed in the operations on the German coast have now returned to their ports except H.M.S. Medusa, which ship, as was feared, sank after all her crew had been taken off her in very bad weather by H.M. torpedo boat destroyer Lasso (Lieut. Commander V. S. Butler) without any casualty—a fine piece of seamanship.

Our destroyers, while dealing with the enemy patrol vessels, were themselves attacked by enemy aircraft, but received no damage of any kind.

The following prisoners were rescued from the enemy patrol trawlers, which were previously reported sunk by our ships—viz.: four from the trawler Otto Rudolf; sixteen from the trawler Braundchweig.

On Saturday night, 25th, a division of German destroyers was encountered by our light cruisers. One of these destroyers was rammed and sunk by H.M.S. Cleopatra, none of her crew being saved.

SUBMARINE WAR.

UNITED STATES AND THE SUSSEX.

INQUIRY ADDRESSED TO BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, TUESDAY.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, announced to-day that, acting on instructions from the American Government, Mr. Gerrard, United States Ambassador at Berlin, had addressed an inquiry to Germany, asking whether it was a German submarine that sank the Sussex.

CREW SLEEPING ON TORPEDOES.

The crew of the Norwegian barque Lindfield, sunk by a German submarine, have arrived at Liverpool. One of the crew said that they were imprisoned on the submarine in a torpedo chamber, sitting on torpedoes by day, and sleeping on them at night.

The Manchester steamer, Manchester Engineer, was torpedoed and sunk on Monday by a German submarine. The crew of thirty-two landed on Monday night; no one was injured. The attack was made in the morning. The crew saw the submarine fire a torpedo, which struck below the water-line. The disabled steamer continued to float, but the Germans did not shell her. The crew escaped, but returned on the vessel, which was towed in tow, in the hope of reaching port, but after nine hours' desperate effort by the crew to save her she sank. The crew were taken off a short time before she went down.

It now transpires that there were two American citizens among the crew of the Manchester Engineer. The men are lodged in the Sailors' Home, and the American Consul has taken their depositions.

Lloyd's report that the British steamer Empress of Midland is reported sunk; all saved.

A Maashsin telegram says that the steamer Cromer which arrived there from London on Monday evening brought the entire crew of the steamer Empress of Midland, which is reported sunk. The Empress of Midland is a vessel of 2,000 tons.

PERSIAN PRINCE ON BOARD THE SUSSEX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NICE, MONDAY.

The death is announced of Prince Bahram of Persia, son of Zilli-es-Sultan, who lives in Nice. Prince Bahram was on board the Sussex when she was torpedoed. In spite of all their efforts the family have had no news since. There is, however, no official confirmation as yet of the Prince's death.

MR. M. F. GOODBODY.

At a special meeting of the King's County Council reference was made by the Chairman, Mr. John Dooley, J.P., to Mr. M. F. Goodbody, who was one of the passengers on the ss. Sussex, and lost his life. Mr. Goodbody was the sixth surviving son of the late Mr. Marcus Goodbody, Obleisk Park, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, and brother to Mr. J. Perry Goodbody, D.L., Vice-Chairman of the King's County Council. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Harris Bros., corn brokers, London, and, with one of his partners, Mr. Le Marque, was on a journey to Paris. So far as can be ascertained, Mr. Goodbody and his partner were in that part of the ship which was nearest to the explosion. Their bodies were conveyed to Boulogne. Mr. Goodbody, who resided in London, was in his 49th year, and formerly was a well-known lawn tennis and association football player in King's County. His partner, Mr. Le Marque, was a well-known member of the Beattie Exchange in London. Mr. Goodbody was born in Clara, King's County, and had been a resident of London for the last twenty years. He leaves a widow and three children.

THE APPAM'S CREW.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Lord ROBERT CECIL informed Mr. Ronald McNeill that the crew of the Appam had been returned to this country through America. The gunners were detained by the raider. The United States Ambassador had been requested to make inquiries as to the British subjects taken to Germany by the raider, but, so far, no reply had been received.

MESOPOTAMIA.

MUHAMAD PASHA DEAD.

The following cablegram has been received from Mr. Edward Candler, the representative of the British Press with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia:—

BASRA, MARCH 26TH.

The hospital ship Sikkim has arrived at Army Headquarters. She is a fast, comfortable ship, double-decked, and equipped with electric lights and fans, an operating theatre, bathroom, and accommodating 144 cots. It is now the flood season, owing to the melting of the snow. The weather continues fine and dry, no rain having fallen during the last fortnight. However, the heat is becoming uncomfortable in the tents, though outside the air is rendered fresher by the prevailing north winds. The nights are cold, and the health of the troops is excellent.

During the last months a hostile aeroplane paid periodic visits over the camp and dropped bombs, but did little damage.

Muhamad Pasha Daghistani is dead, it is believed from shell fire or through the fall of his horse, which was frightened by a shell during our bombardment of the Sinn position, on the right bank, on March 8th. Daghistani, who was 70 years of age, had been one of the most prominent figures during the past year. In the fighting in Mesopotamia he commanded the Arab forces, regular and irregular. He was a courteous gentleman of the old school of conservatism, and was opposed by the Young Turk party. He had a great influence among both Arab and Turk, and was respected by English officers who came in contact with him. He commanded the Turkish forces which attacked Ahwas in the past spring, and which were driven back by our advance across the Kharkoh River on Bassitin.

PROVISION OF MEDICAL AID.

Mr. TENNANT, replying to a question by Mr. Rupert Gwynne, in the House of Commons yesterday, said that medical aid was offered to the forces in Mesopotamia as soon as it was realised that it was

ROLL OF HONOUR

LAST NIGHT'S FIGURES.

The losses recorded in last night's casualty lists are—Officers dead, 16; wounded, 18; total, 34.

	Dead.	W.	Total
France, March 22, etc.	15	18	33
East Africa	1	—	1
	16	18	34

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

MARCH 22nd.

OFFICERS KILLED.

DAWSWELL, Sec. Lt. G. A., 19th London Regt.
GRAHAM, Capt. J. A., 7th Lincoln Regt.
KNOTT, Lt. F. V., Army Cyclist Corps.

OFFICERS DIED OF WOUNDS.

BOOTH, Sec. Lt. C. R., 1st Gordon Highlanders.
CHILDS, Capt. C. M., 8th Gloucester Regt.
BANKEN, Sec. Lt. E. F., 8th K.O.S.B.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

ALEXANDER, Capt. N. G. A., 9th R. Irish Fus.
BEALE, Sec. Lt. W. B., 3rd Buffs.
HENDERSON, Sec. Lt. C. H., Royal Engineers.
HOBSON, Sec. Lt. J. S., 7th Royal Irish Rifles.
JONES, Sec. Lt. D. A., 9th Royal Lancs. Regt.
MOORE, Sec. Lt. W. R., 9th Buffs.
NOBLE, Sec. Lt. A. H., 10th King's Liverpool R.
REYNOLDS, Capt. R. T. H., 7th Norfolk Regt.
ROUTLEY, Sec. Lt. E. G., 9th Buffs.
RUTTLE, Sec. Lt. A. S., 9th Buffs.
SMITH, Sec. Lt. R. P., 8th Nth. Stafford Regt.
WHITLOCK, Sec. Lt. S. T., 3rd Buffs.
WILLS, Lt. J. P., Royal Field Artillery.
YOUNG, Major H. J., D.S.O., R.F. Artillery.
YOUNG, Lt. J., M.B., R.A.M.C.

VARIOUS DATES.

Officer reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed—
CARNDUFF, Lt. F. A., 10th Gloucester Regt.
Officer reported missing, now reported killed—
ADAMS, Sec. Lt. R., 5th Norfolk Regt.

OFFICERS DIED OF WOUNDS.

BRINDAL, Sec. Lt. G., 6th Gloucester Regt.
LEGG,

T.C.D. AND THE WAR.

OFFICIAL LIST OF SERVICE.

SEVENTEENTH INSTALMENT.

We continue to-day the publication of the official War List of Trinity College, Dublin, bringing the roll to the end of the letter "R." Further instalments of the list will be published in the *Irish Times* as they are received from Trinity College. The roll attempts to record the military services in the Great War, of past and present members of Trinity College and the University of Dublin, and of its Medical School, and of its Officers' Training Corps.

We are asked to say that corrections or additions are invited. They should be addressed to "The Editor, War List, Trinity College, Dublin."

Ridgeway, Joseph Chamney Atkinson; M.B. 1907; M.D. 1910; Uganda Medical Service; GA... R.A.M.C., Dec. 1915.

RON-THUR thur Francis M'Causland; Ent. 1914; APRIL Yorks. L.I., Nov. 1914. 2 re the Lance Cecil; Ent. 1912; 2 Lt. 3 R. ir. THERCOE 1914.

HUTCHINSON Hamilton Stewart; M.B. 1893; Lt.-Col. Arthur Hamilton Stewart; M.B. 1893; Lt. Motor Machine Gun Ser., 5 Leins. R., June 1915.

Roman, Walter Joseph; M.B. 1914; Lt. R.A.M.C., Aug. 1914; Capt. 1915.

Romayne, Charles Richard Louis; M.B. 1900; Lt. R.A.M.C., June 1900; Temp. Lt. Col. 1915.

Romayne, James Andrew; Ent. 1910; 2 Lt. 5 R. Muns. Fus., Aug. 1914; killed, Sept. 1915.

Roper-Caldbeck, William Roper; B.A. 1876; Maj. Special List, March 1915; attchd. 3 Bedf. R.

Ross, Rev. Arthur Edwin; B.A. 1891; B.D. 1895; Army Chaplain, Jan. 1916.

Ross, Harold Aemilius; Ent. 1915; Sandhurst, June 1915.

Ross, George Charles Cumberland; M.B. 1899; Staff Surgeon R.N.; Lost in H.M.S. "Hawke," Oct. 1914.

Rowell, William Edward; B.A. 1901; 2 Lt. R. Garr. R., Sept. 1902; Lt. R. Innis. Fus., 1905; Capt. 1912; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 2 Div. 1914; wounded, Aisne, 27 Sept. 1914; May. 1916.

Rowan, Rev. Benjamin William; B.A. 1898; Army Chaplain, 4 Cl., May 1906.

Rowan, Henry George Russell; M.B. 1907; B.Sc. Buckworth; B.A. 1905; M.A. 1908; Army Chaplain, 4 Cl., Sept. 1914; France, 1915.

Rowan, James Henry; Ent. 1914; 2 Lt. 17 Durh. Fus. 1915.

Russell, George Blakely; M.B. 1882; Lt. R.A.M.C., Aug. 1854; Maj. 1896; Col. 1904; promoted, 1914.

Russell, John Joshua; M.B. 1885; Capt. R.A.M.C., July 1881; Col. A.M.S., 1914; despatches, Jan. 1, 1916; K.C.B., 14 Jan. 1916; France.

Russell, Joshua Forbes; B.A.I. 1915; 2 Lt. R.E., Sept. 1915.

Russell, Mortimer M'Gee; Ent. 1914; Lt. (on prom.) R.A.M.C., Aug. 1914.

Russell, Robert Edwin; B.A. 1911; 2 Lt. 3 R. 2 Lt. I.A. 3d Lancers, Oct. 1915.

Russell, Samuel Wilfrid; Ent. 1913; 2 Lt. 7 Welsh Rg., Sept. 1914.

Russell, Thomas Wallace; Ent. 1905; 2 Lt. 7 R. Dub. Fus., Nov. 1915.

Russell, William Robert; B.A. 1905; 4 Lt. Canadian Army, 1914; Maj. Lord Strathcona's Horse, June 1915; France, 1916.

Rutherford Harold Edmund; M.B. and M.D. 1897; Surg. War Hospital, Manchester.

Rutherford, Cecil; M.B. 1913; Lt. R.A.M.C., May 1915; 2 Welsh Field Amb. Mediterranean E.F.

Rutherford, Henry Ireland Lascoigne; M.B. 1915; Lt. R.A.M.C., Sept. 1915.

Rutherford, Nathaniel John Crawford; M.B. 1896; Lt. R.A.M.C., Jan. 1899; Lt. Col. 1915; Deputy Director of Med. Services, 1915; D.S.O., Feb. 1915.

Rutledge, Laurence Hugh Nesbitt; Ent. 1908; 2 Lt. R. Innis. Fus., Apr. 1915.

Ryall, Rev. Richard Noel; B.A. 1905; Army Chaplain, Dec. 1915.

Ryall, Charles Richard; Ent. 1915; Chaplain, 17 Lancers, 1 Indian Cav. Div., Jan. 1916.

Ryall, Roger; Ent. 1913; 2 Lt. 15 Manch. R., March 1915.

Ryan, John Milo; M.B. 1915; Lt. R.A.M.C., Nov. 1915.

Ryan, Joseph Ernest Noël; M.B. 1909; Capt. R.A.M.C., Aug. 1914; France.

Ryan, Perceval Cecil Hardinge; M.B. 1887; Medicine, R. A. Med. College.

Ryan, Rev. Francis Augustus; B.A. 1899; Lt. Army Ordnance Corps, July 1915.

Ryan, Rev. Francis Cavendish; B.A. 1908; M.A. 1943; Army Chap., Nov. 1914.

Ryan, James Dillon Knight; M.B. 1907; Lt. R.A.M.C., Jan. 1909; Capt. 1912.

Ryddy, Francis Augustus; M.B. 1914; Lt. R.A.M.C., Oct. 1914; Capt. 1915.

Ryder, John Windsor; B.A. 1900; 2 Lt. R.A. Aug. 1900; Capt. 1912.

Ryder, Wray Pallister Hickman; B.A.I. 1911; 2 Lt. R.E., Sept. 1915.

Rogers, Thomas Lyttleton Lloyd; Ent. 1912; 2 Lt. R.F.A., Nov. 1914; killed in action, January 1916.

Rogers, George Herbert Beechy; B.A. 1910; Res. Australian Contgt.

Rogers, Henry; M.B. 1899; Lt. R.A.M.C., June 1901; Maj. 1913; despatches, May 1915.

Rollestone, Francis Leslie; Ent. 1910; 2 Lt. A.S.C., Oct. 1914.

Ronaldson, John Gray; M.B. 1911; Lt. R.A.M.C., Feb. 1914; Capt. 1915; France.

Ronan, John Gaine; Ent. 1909; 2 Lt. 3 R. 1911; Lt. Motor Machine Gun Ser., 5 Leins. R., June 1915.

Ronan, Walter Joseph; M.B. 1914; Lt. R.A.M.C., Aug. 1914; Capt. 1915.

Romayne, Charles Richard Louis; M.B. 1900; Lt. R.A.M.C., June 1900; Temp. Lt. Col. 1915.

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Rowell, William Edward; B.A. 1901; 2 Lt. R. Garr. R., Sept. 1902; Lt. R. Innis. Fus., 1905; Capt. 1912; A.D.C. to G.O.C. 2 Div. 1914; wounded, Aisne, 27 Sept. 1914; May. 1916.

Rowan, Rev. Benjamin William; B.A. 1898; Army Chaplain, 4 Cl., May 1906.

Rowan, Henry George Russell; M.B. 1907; B.Sc. Buckworth; B.A. 1905; M.A. 1908; Army Chaplain, 4 Cl., Sept. 1914; France, 1915.

Rowan, James Henry; Ent. 1914; 2 Lt. 17 Durh. Fus. 1915.

Russell, George Blakely; M.B. 1882; Lt. R.A.M.C., Aug. 1854; Maj. 1896; Col. 1904; promoted, 1914.

Russell, John Joshua; M.B. 1885; Capt. R.A.M.C., July 1881; Col. A.M.S., 1914; despatches, Jan. 1, 1916; K.C.B., 14 Jan. 1916; France.

Russell, Joshua Forbes; B.A.I. 1915; 2 Lt. R.E., Sept. 1915.

Russell, Mortimer M'Gee; Ent. 1914; Lt. (on prom.) R.A.M.C., Aug. 1914.

Russell, Robert Edwin; B.A. 1911; 2 Lt. 3 R. 2 Lt. I.A. 3d Lancers, Oct. 1915.

Russell, Samuel Wilfrid; Ent. 1913; 2 Lt. 7 Welsh Rg., Sept. 1914.

Russell, Thomas Wallace; Ent. 1905; 2 Lt. 7 R. Dub. Fus., Nov. 1915.

Russell, William Robert; B.A. 1905; 4 Lt. Canadian Army, 1914; Maj. Lord Strathcona's Horse, June 1915; France, 1916.

Rutherford Harold Edmund; M.B. and M.D. 1897; Surg. War Hospital, Manchester.

Rutherford, Cecil; M.B. 1913; Lt. R.A.M.C., May 1915; 2 Welsh Field Amb. Mediterranean E.F.

Rutherford, Henry Ireland Lascoigne; M.B. 1915; Lt. R.A.M.C., Sept. 1915.

Rutherford, Nathaniel John Crawford; M.B. 1896; Lt. R.A.M.C., Jan. 1899; Lt. Col. 1915; Deputy Director of Med. Services, 1915; D.S.O., Feb. 1915.

Rutledge, Laurence Hugh Nesbitt; Ent. 1908; 2 Lt. R. Innis. Fus., Apr. 1915.

Ryall, Rev. Richard Noel; B.A. 1905; Army Chaplain, Dec. 1915.

Ryall, Charles Richard; Ent. 1915; Chaplain, 17 Lancers, 1 Indian Cav. Div., Jan. 1916.

Ryall, Roger; Ent. 1913; 2 Lt. 15 Manch. R., March 1915.

Ryan, John Milo; M.B. 1915; Lt. R.A.M.C., Nov. 1915.

Ryan, Joseph Ernest Noël; M.B. 1909; Capt. R.A.M.C., Aug. 1914; France.

Ryan, Perceval Cecil Hardinge; M.B. 1887;

PARLIAMENT.

THE AIR SERVICE.

MR. BILLING'S CHARGES.

MR. TENNANT SUGGESTS JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

Lieutenant-Commander Dudley Ward, on the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill in the House of Commons yesterday, described as unfounded the charges made on the second reading by Mr. Joynson-Hicks against the officers in charge of the air defences at Ramsgate in connection with the recent air raid.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks declared that he had spoken from information given by responsible local people. In view of the conflict of evidence, he felt justified in asking for an inquiry into the subject and refusing to withdraw the charges he had made.

Mr. Pemberton Billing said he had documentary evidence that our flying officers were required to fly with unsafe and unsuitable machines and engines. The men who had died could be referred to as "Fokker fodder." Not twenty miles from the House there existed the finest machines the world had ever seen—far finer than the Fokkers—and yet we were content to order aeronautical rubbish in thousands from the Royal Aircraft Factory. He urged the necessity for dual control on a machine.

Mr. Tennant, replying to the debate, said that there had been no friction between the Admiralty and the War Office in regard to the air service. He would ask the Prime Minister whether he could not set up a small Judicial Committee to investigate the grave charges made by Mr. Billing, and report to the House. With regard to our defences against aircraft they were now more efficient than ever, and the War Office was using all the energy it could command.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45.

EXEMPTION APPEALS.

Mr. PRINGLE asked whether military representatives were instructed to appeal against the decisions of local tribunals granting absolute exemption to only sons who are the sole support of widowed mothers.

Mr. TENNANT—The answer is in the negative.

THE FLEET AND THE BLOCKADE.

Sir FREDERICK BANBURY asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if Admiral Jellicoe had protested against any Orders in Council relating to the carrying out of the blockade against Germany.

Dr. MACNAMARA—Any right hon. friend does not know what is the source of the rumour referred to, but it would be highly improper to refer here to confidential communications that have taken place between the Admiralty and officers holding high commands.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Mr. BONAR LAW, replying to Mr. Percy Harris, stated that the Prime Minister had asked him to attend the forthcoming Economic Conference of the Allies, along with the President of the Board of Trade. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Bonar Law) hoped to be able to do so. (Cheers.)

PREMIUM BONDS AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. MONTAGU, replying to Sir J. D. Rees and others, stated that the fact that the issue of Premium Bonds was contrary to existing law was taken into consideration by the Government, but their decision not to issue them was based primarily on the fact that such an issue was contrary to the public interest.

STEEL HELMETS.

Mr. TENNANT informed Mr. Hugh Law that the pattern of the steel helmet supplied to the British infantry at the front had been found in all respects satisfactory. All battalions in the field would be equipped with the helmet.

RECRUITING SITUATION.

Mr. WALTER LONG, replying to Mr. Henderson, said that he had received a request from Lord Derby that a day should be set apart for the full discussion of the recruiting situation. He proposed to make a full statement to-morrow (Wednesday), and when the Prime Minister returned the question of a day for discussion would be considered.

Mr. BONAR LAW, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, stated that the Prime Minister expected to be back in his place next week.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill,

Lieutenant-Commander DUDLEY WARD called attention to a speech made by Mr. Joynson-Hicks on the second reading of the bill, in which he made some altogether unfounded charges against naval officers in charge of the aircraft defence of Ramsgate on the occasion of the recent air raid. Mr. Joynson-Hicks had imputed to the officers concerned their neglects of duty a number of lives were lost which otherwise would have been spared. He complained that warning was not given of the approaching raid, because the naval officers in charge were away at lunch, or something of the sort, and that no subordinate officer was left in charge. That statement was absolutely contrary to the fact. Since the commencement of the war, at no time had the responsible watch-keeping officer of Ramsgate been off duty, and such a statement as that made by Mr. Joynson-Hicks ought not to have been made without the strictest investigation. The hon. member had evidently accepted the story told to him by the Mayor of Ramsgate, and had not taken the trouble to verify it before he submitted it to the House.

Mr. JOYNSON-HICKS said that he took every possible care to see that his allegations were true, and he had spoken from information given him by responsible local people. It was the duty of the authorities to warn the people when hostile aircraft were within thirty miles, and they did not do so in the case of Ramsgate. He had definite statements that the naval captain in charge at Ramsgate did not leave his house until after bombs had fallen, and, in view of the conflict of evidence, he felt justified in asking for an inquiry to be held into the question, and in refusing to withdraw the charges he had made. The municipal authorities at Ramsgate complained bitterly of the arrangements made, and it was at their request that he pressed for an inquiry.

Mr. MARSHALL urged that better arrangements should be made on the Kent coast for "spotting" approaching aircraft.

MR. BILLING'S CHARGES.

Mr. PEMBERTON BILLING said he had documentary evidence in support of his allegations that our flying officers were required to fly with unsafe and unsuitable machines and engines, and he proceeded to give details of fatal and other accidents to our airmen due, as he alleged, to their being required to fly on these machines. He said he had a list of over 150 deaths, over 160 wounded, and over 105 men who were to be numbered among the missing. The men who had died could be referred to as Fokker fodder. They had been shot down on hopelessly outclassed machines by the immensely superior German machines. Not twenty miles from that House there existed the finest machines the world had ever seen—far finer than the Fokkers—and yet we were content to order aeronautical rubbish in thousands from the Royal Aircraft Factory. The question of engines was one of life and death for our pilots, and if the machines were allowed to order any engines they thought fit, when they were not competent to decide, and if our pilots were to be driven into the air with these engines, knowing that their lives were being needlessly imperilled, they were guilty of criminal folly! When they thought of the bravest airmen in the world being driven into the air to be slain in this way, it was difficult to find a better word than he had used already in that House in regard to it. Men who went up as observers had had to dive down 11,000 feet to death when their pilots had been killed, simply because of the cursed folly of the officials who did not understand, and would not be taught, that dual control was necessary on a machine. All around London were these cursed or groggy machines, and badly, or not, lighted aerodromes, with heroes sitting and waiting to be driven up in the air to save the face of those in charge, who had failed them every time. An immediate inquiry must be made into the charges he had brought. When negligence was caused by official folly, coupled with entire ignorance of the technique, which, in this case, could alone save human life, official folly became criminal negligence, and when the death of a man ensued the line between such official folly and murder was purely a matter for a man's conscience.

SIR A. GELDER.

Sir A. GELDER referred to the question of the defence of east coast towns against air raids, and called for prompt measures on the part of the authorities. The inhabitants of these towns were not cowards. They were quite as brave as those who resided in the western counties of England. They were quite prepared to bear their share of war risks, but they asked that the authorities should give them all possible protection. The failure to build Zeppelin sheds was part and parcel of the blundering which had characterised the actions of the Coalition Government. They believed they had the support of the people behind them, but there was growing up an agitation against them, mainly on account of their inactivity in the matter of air defence. So strong was this feeling on the east coast that there were at least fifteen seats which could be won by candidates in favour of a more vigorous policy. (Cheers.)

Mr. LYNCH contended that the Zeppelin menace could be met and overcome if the Government would embark upon the construction of a sufficient number of powerful aeroplanes.

Sir A. B. MARKHAM asked for an assurance that no flying men were compelled to fly in machines which had been condemned by the naval or military authorities as unfit for the purpose.

Mr. BILLING said his complaint was that men were sent up to accomplish a task for which the machine they had to use was unsuitable.

Sir A. B. MARKHAM said that the suggestion had been made that we were not supplying our airmen with good machines. He was quite sure that the House of Commons would willingly vote any money required in order to supply our gallant men with the very best machines which could be built.

Captain BENNETT GOLDNEY complained of the inadequacy of our anti-aircraft preparations, and said that there could be no excuse for the inefficiency and slowness in air defence was largely due to the fact that the House had permitted the War Office to neglect its duties. Our air services had been shockingly neglected, and he adhered to all he had said previously in regard to the muddle which took place during one of the recent raids over Dover.

Sir WILLIAM PEARCE regretted that our Fleet had not been supplied with Zeppelins for scouting purposes.

Sir A. MARKHAM said that we were in the extraordinary position of having no Ministry of the Air, and no Air Intelligence Staff. Our air strategists were hidden away as neglected Cinderellas in the War Office or the Admiralty. He could not afford to go on treating aircraft as merely adjuncts of land or air warfare. He was afraid that everything was not being done to create the maximum number of machines and pilots, and he thought that Lord Derby's Committee was the usual official eye-wash when anything went wrong. The Under Secretary admitted that at the outbreak of the war our air service was superior to that of the enemy, and since then sometimes the Germans held the superiority and sometimes we held it. Once we had achieved supremacy we ought not to have allowed ourselves to be cheived out of it.

Mr. HOGGE said that there could be no question about the fact that the anti-aircraft service was not as well equipped as it ought to be. It was manned largely by men who were physically unfit for service at the front. They were like dry nurses. He had no opportunity of developing as part of the great defensive reserve services of the country. Many members of the anti-aircraft corps were out of pocket, and owing to the scant support they were receiving from the Government were inclined to throw up the whole thing.

MR. TENNANT.

Mr. TENNANT, in reply, denied that there had been any friction between the Admiralty and the War Office in regard to the question of air defence. The War Office appreciated to the full the admirable services which had been given by the anti-aircraft corps, who had given their time, money, and labour to help the defensive measures of the country against hostile aircraft. There would be no loss of efficiency consequent upon the transfer of the air defence service from the Navy to the War Office. In regard to the general allegations as to the deficiency of the Flying Corps, for the first nine months of the war the ascendancy of the British air service was remarkable, and was mainly a moral ascendancy. But he did not think it desirable to discuss the defects or additions of aeroplane design. He was glad to say that the German tactics were being met satisfactorily, and that our reconnaissances were being carried out with the greatest possible regularity. For the moment the majority of the German aeroplanes were probably faster than the majority of ours, owing to their higher engine power, but this state of affairs was rapidly being altered. The Derby Committee was a Sub-Committee of the War Committee to advise the War Committee on various matters of policy in connection with material, and it was hoped that it would be instrumental in co-ordinating the duties and services between the Admiralty and the War Office. As to the allegation of Mr. Joynson-Hicks in relation to the raid on Ramsgate, he would be very willing to inquire into them.

MR. BILLING'S CHARGES.

Mr. Billing had spoken of ignorance and intrigue among high officials at the War Office, but he could assure the hon. member that he was wholly misinformed. He had given a long category of melancholy casualties, and while it was not possible to exaggerate their sadness, at the same time some of them realising the dangers inherent in flying had sent their own sons into the Flying Corps, and did not believe they would be murdered. His own eldest son was a member of the Royal Flying Corps. (Cheers.) Another son was the son of the Commander of the Flying Corps, Sir David Henderson. (Cheers.) As to the statements that accidents were due to faulty mechanism or worn out or overloaded machines, he would make it his business to have those statements investigated by a competent unofficial body by a judicial body if possible. (Cheers.) When the Prime Minister came back he would ask him whether he would not set up a small judicial body to go through the allegations and lists put before the House by Mr. Billing, and to furnish a report to the House. (Cheers.) Mr. Billing made a very effective point by informing the House that our pilots were driven up at night when they could only be driven to their death, and he (Mr. Tennant) wanted to assure the House that in no case was an officer ordered to ascend at night to intercept a Zeppelin. Full information was given to the officers detailed for defence, and full discretion was given to them as to whether the conditions were suitable for an ascent or not. Sometimes it was difficult to restrain officers, but it was believed that their instructions were now fully understood, and would be interpreted in the proper spirit. It had never been intended that officers at a training station should attack airships at a great height at night, because their training machines were not fitted for the purpose, and he wished to make that clear, because he was told that in some training centres officers and men had been hooted in the streets because they had not gone up when it would have been absurd to do so. (Hear, hear.)

DEATH DIVES.

Mr. Billing had spoken of death dives, but he (Mr. Tennant) knew of a death dive made by one of our officers who descended upon German Fokker sheds from a great height, and travelling so fast that he switched down his engines for the last eight miles. He got too low over the sheds so that when he dropped his bombs on the Fokker sheds the explosion considerably damaged his own aeroplane. When he tried to switch his engine on it would not go, having got cold, and he thought he must fall to earth, and be taken by the Germans, but at the last moment he got his engine again, and was able to propose to d[illegible]

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Mr. MACPHERSON, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, stated that the total number of British merchant vessels lost by enemy action during the war was 1,114, of which 1,000 were sunk by submarines, 100 by mines, and 14 by raiders. The total number of British merchant vessels lost by all causes during the war was 1,538.

THE WAR AND PAUPERISM.

POOR LAW BOYS AS V.C.'S.

The annual report of the Local Government Board (England) for 1914-15 was issued last night as a Parliamentary Blue Book. It is explained that this is for the sake of economy the report has been abbreviated, and a number of tables and other matter usually included have been omitted. It is stated that, notwithstanding the situation created by the war, the total number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales was smaller at the end of 1914-15 than at the end of the preceding year. A sudden rise occurred during August, 1914, due to the disturbing conditions of the war, but from the minimum on August 22, but after that there was a steady decline, until at the end of March the figures were 652,152, as compared with 672,120 at the corresponding date in the previous year. All the Poor Law Board's inspectors report a large decrease in casual pauperism. Information obtained through the Board's inspectors shows that large numbers of "old boys" brought up in poor law institutions have joined the Colours and were serving in either the Army or the Navy. The list includes three who have won the V.C. and a number who have won various other military honours. The roll of honour of old poor law boys, which is far from complete, comprises the names of 134 killed, 124 wounded, and 40 prisoners.

The increase in unemployment was fortunately of short duration. The number of those unemployed was neutralised by the numbers who joined the Services, and few of the schemes of work prepared had been put into operation. Women at the outset were more seriously affected than men, and special relief workrooms were opened, and relief provided, but by the early part of 1915 the situation had so far improved that the question of employment generally amongst the industrial classes had almost disappeared. The work for the relief of refugees is also lengthily reviewed.

DUBLIN CASTLE RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee was held on Monday afternoon at the Castle Hospital. Sir John R. Lynch presided, and there were present—Miss Malvery, M.D.; the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians in Ireland, Sir William Fry, D.L.; Sir William J. Thompson, M.D.; and Surgeon Jameson Johnston. An apology was received from Mr. Wm. M. Murphy, J.P., Chairman of the Committee. It was reported that since the last meeting of the Committee 13 new patients had been received, making, with the number already in the wards, a total of 179; of these 52 had since been discharged, leaving at present 126 wounded men in the hospital. Since the opening of the Castle as a hospital 1,586 non-commissioned officers and men have been treated in the wards. The Resident Medical Superintendent (Dr. W. K. Carew) reported that a new ward, containing 10 beds, had now been fully furnished and equipped, so that there are 260 beds available for patients in this hospital. The Matron stated that, with the exception of a few kind friends, who sent vegetables and rhubarb for the use of the soldiers, she was getting very little from the public; and the Committee, in view of the fact that it is most grateful if the kind supporters of the hospital would send in as soon as possible supplies of any of the following articles—Vegetables, potatoes, rhubarb, jam, cigarettes, tobacco, and slippers. The Matron can make use of any articles of food in the hospital. The Rev. Fred Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie and her pupils, assisted by a few kind friends, and the Ladies' Choir Committee, were accorded these warm supporters of the hospital. Other kind friends have been sending in donations. Mrs. Poe and Miss Kate Conroy, representing No. 2 Red Cross V.A.D., City of Dublin, sent £10 for Red No. 17 in the hospital; Anonymous, £5. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Sillar, of Dalkey, again renewed their kind support of the two beds which they have endowed in the hospital by sending a cheque for £4, and Mr. J. M'Donald, of Glendine, Kilkenny, sent £1 1/- A letter was read from the Belgium Consulate, on behalf of the Belgium Army in England, thanking the Committee and the Medical Superintendent for having put at the disposal of Colonel Collyns and Dr. De Backer accommodation for the purpose of examining the Belgium invalided soldiers. The letter stated that all the arrangements were very satisfactory, and the work of the two Belgium officers had been greatly facilitated. Orion, of the *Daily Express* Cheery Fund, London, sent a parcel of cigarettes (per W. G. Fitzgerald, Esq., of this city) for the use of the patients. This kind, seasonable gift was greatly appreciated by the soldiers. A number of accounts for articles supplied, etc., since last meeting were examined, and certified, and the usual routine business transacted. The Committee adjourned to [illegible]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE DRINK BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The annual publication of the above by the United Kingdom Alliance has just taken place, and the usual annual comments on it, intensified by the peculiar circumstances of the present time, are now pouring out from the religious Press. Will you allow me to point out that the usual style of moralising on the subject involves two fundamental falsehoods?

One falsehood is that all the liquor represented by these huge figures goes down human throats. It does not, for the Drink Bill includes all the alcohol which paid duty during the year, and, therefore, includes all that was used in the medical and drug trade. It is not uncommon for a moderate-sized chemist's shop to spend £100 *per annum* on absolute alcohol and rectified spirit, which is used in making up tinctures and in other medical purposes. A certain quantity is also used in the optical trade, while laboratories and scientific work absorb a good deal. The figures under the head of "spirits" in the Drink Bill must be largely discounted for this reason.

The other falsehood is the implied assertion that all the expenditure represented by the figures in the Drink Bill is wasted. It most certainly is not. The nutritive contents of beer, ale, stout, and natural wines is small. These beverages can hardly be regarded as "intoxicants." People use them as they use tea, coffee, lemonade, etc., as a pleasant way of taking the water necessary for life and health. It is nothing to the point to say that they are not foods. Quite apart from the very doubtful accuracy of the statement, if it were ever so accurate, it is equally, or more, true of most other drinks. Tea is not a food, neither is coffee, nor lemonade, nor water itself. But these liquids, or some of them, are as necessary to life as food. No one of them is necessary, but some one or more of them is, and which of them is taken is largely a matter of individual preference. Englishmen and Irishmen like tea. Frenchmen and Belgians prefer coffee. The English workingman likes beer. The French workingman detests it, and prefers light wine. It would be just as sensible to cut up the national expenditure on tea and coffee (stimulants both of them, be it observed), and denounce it as sinful waste, as to do the same with the national expenditure on what is fantastically called Drink, with a big "D." It is enough to provoke a big D—— of another kind to read the stuff which sometimes gushes from the religious Press on the subject.

One is tempted to think that the U.K.A. and their allies are trying how far they can presume on the gullibility of the public. The cause of temperance is a good cause, and the abuse of stimulants is an evil which should be fought against by all legitimate means. But temperance propaganda has become synonymous with the most grotesque distortions of fact and the most sinful exaggeration. I am myself a life-long total abstainer. I was so at first by my up-bringing; I am now by habit and by conviction. On the few occasions in my life when I have tasted fermented beverages or spirits I have disliked them. But if anything could make me change the habits of a life-time it would be the disgust I feel at the annual fraud of the Drink Bill figures, and the unscrupulous or unthinking use made of them. It has not made me abjure my teetotalism; but it has for some years past caused me to withdraw all support either of my tongue or of my purse from so-called temperance work and temperance societies. Beginning by doubting the accuracy of the Drink Bill figures, I have gradually come to doubt a good many more of the assertions of the temperance propagandists, and to believe that there is not nearly so much abuse of alcoholic drinks going on as he would have us believe. The U.K.A. and its allies have cried "wolf" too often and too lond.—Yours, etc.,

"A COUNTRY PARSON."

March 28th, 1916.

THE IRISH FLAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is not the true flag of Ireland the red saltire on a white ground (heraldically, argent a saltire gules), known as the Cross of St. Patrick, which, with the crosses of St. George for England and St. Andrew for Scotland, forms the Union Jack (the true flag of Great Britain and Ireland)? The golden harp on a blue ground (heraldically, azure a harp or), which forms the third quarter of the Royal Arms, is not the flag of Ireland (save as the Queen King of Arms), but the armorial bearings of this country.—Yours, etc.,

"SCOUTMASTER."

March 28th, 1916.

NORTH DUBLIN FLOWER MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—We begin our work again on Thursday, March 30th, and ask for—(1) Contributions of flowers; train services being so much curtailed, parcels from a distance should reach St. George's Hall, Temple street, Dublin, on Wednesday night. (2) Small subscriptions towards expenses. (3) Helpers to distribute flowers, etc., make bunches on Thursday mornings. I will supply any information wished for.—Yours, etc.,

(Miss) LILY S. HENRY, Hon. Sec.,

13 Northbrook road, Lesson Park, Dublin.

March 28th, 1916.

TWO FATAL FIRES.

SHOPKEEPER SUFFOCATED IN NEWRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWRY, TUESDAY.

A fire occurred about twelve o'clock last night on the premises of Mr. Joseph Rooney, Water street, Newry, and raged with great fury until two o'clock this morning. The Fire Brigade worked hard, but could not subdue the flames. The fire originated on the first floor, and it made its way to the third story. The shop and back stores were filled with paraffin oil, and as each barrel or tin exploded the flames increased. Mr. Rooney and two shop assistants were asleep on the premises when the fire broke out. The two boys jumped from the back window, a distance of thirty feet, and escaped, but Mr. Rooney could not be found for an hour afterwards. He was then lying on the floor of his bedroom in an unconscious condition, suffering from the effects of smoke. He was carried out, and Drs. Hugh Grant and R. Flood did all in their power to save his life, but he died. The military fire brigade and the police gave the local brigade great assistance.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLYMENA, TUESDAY.

A serious fire took place at midnight on Monday at Sandpits, Galgorm, near Ballymena, when four dwelling-houses were burned to the ground. Agnes Logan, the tenant of one of the houses, was unable to leave her home, and was burned to death.

CHILDREN BURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NENAGH, TUESDAY.

Yesterday two children were badly burned in this district. One case ended fatally—a nine-year-old girl named Neville, of Ballygibbon, daughter of a soldier who is at the front. The other case was that of a child about four years old, daughter of a postman named O'Brien, but hopes of her recovery are held.

LAND VALUATION AND THE WAR.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat upon the Woolsack at a quarter-past four o'clock.

Lord HYLTON, in reply to Lord Oranmore and Browne and the Earl of Meath, said that in the Land Valuation Department there were 580 permanent officials. Most of them were highly qualified valuers, employed mostly in overtaking arrears in respect of what were known as "occasion" cases. There were 349 permanent officials of military age, but 118 of them were already in the fighting forces. It might be found possible gradually to release a further eighty for service. In regard to temporary officials, there were 247 of military age, and their release for service was a matter between them and the military authorities.

Viscount MIDLETON said that the Land Valuation Department was, perhaps, the most extravagant department in the State, looking to their results, since its inception it had cost £3,260,000, whilst the duties collected only totalled £757,000. It was quite time that this scandal was brought to an end.

Lord SHEFFIELD hardly thought that the middle of the war was a suitable occasion for making an attack on the Land Valuation Department.

Lord PARMOOR said it was mere waste of money to value land at the present time. The Government, in this case, were setting a very bad example in the matter of thrift and economy.

The Marquis of CREWE remarked that this was one of those questions the discussion of which was likely to awaken the sleeping party dogs. He did not propose to make a reply which would raise any party issue, but would merely say that he could not agree that the comparison made between the expenditure on revenue within a given number of years was really fair. Attacks upon the Land Valuation Department were regarded by a great many people as being actuated, not by a desire for economy or the obtaining of more men for the Army, but by a dislike to the system of land valuation for the purposes of taxation. It was not proposed to abolish the department during the war, but he quite agreed that, with regard to questions of economy and recruits, it ought not to be shown any special preference over other departments of the Civil Service.

The Marquis of SALISBURY did not consider that a reply to his friends' indictment at all satisfactory. He utterly denied the suggestion that in raising this question they were endeavouring to obtain any party advantage. The democracy did not take the slightest interest in the party susceptibilities of the noble marquis. What they were concerned about was that the Government should practice economy and do justice.

The House adjourned at 7 o'clock.

THE WAR AND PAUPERISM.

POOR LAW BOYS AS V.C.'S.

The annual report of the Local Government Board (England) for 1914-15 was issued last night as a Parliamentary Blue Book. It is explained that this is for the sake of economy the report has been abbreviated, and a number of tables and other matter usually included have been omitted. It is stated that, notwithstanding the situation created by the war, the total number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales was smaller at the end of 1914-15 than at the end of the preceding year. A sudden rise occurred during August, 1914, due to the disturbing conditions of the war, but from the minimum on August 22, but after that there was a steady decline, until at the end of March the figures were 652,152, as compared with 672,120 at the corresponding date in the previous year. All the Poor Law Board's inspectors report a large decrease in casual pauperism. Information obtained through the Board's inspectors shows that large numbers of "old boys" brought up in poor law institutions have joined the Colours and were serving in either the Army or the Navy. The list includes three who have won the V.C. and a number who have won various other military honours. The roll of honour of old poor law boys, which is far from complete, comprises the names of 134 killed, 124 wounded, and 40 prisoners.

The increase in unemployment was fortunately of short duration. The number of those unemployed was neutralised by the numbers who joined the Services, and few of the schemes of work prepared had been put into operation. Women at the outset were more seriously affected than men, and special relief workrooms were opened, and relief provided, but by the early part of 1915 the situation had so far improved that the question of employment generally amongst the industrial classes had almost disappeared. The work for the relief of refugees is also lengthily reviewed.

DUBLIN CASTLE RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee was held on Monday afternoon at the Castle Hospital. Sir John R. Lynch presided, and there were present—Miss Malvery, M.D.; the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians in Ireland, Sir William Fry, D.L.; Sir William J. Thompson, M.D.; and Surgeon Jameson Johnston. An apology was received from Mr. Wm. M. Murphy, J.P., Chairman of the Committee. It was reported that since the last meeting of the Committee 13 new patients had been received, making, with the number already in the wards, a total of 179; of these 52 had since been discharged, leaving at present 126 wounded men in the hospital. Since the opening of the Castle as a hospital 1,586 non-commissioned officers and men have been treated in the wards. The Resident Medical Superintendent (Dr. W. K. Carew) reported that a new ward, containing 10 beds, had now been fully furnished and equipped, so that there are 260 beds available for patients in this hospital. The Matron stated that, with the exception of a few kind friends, who sent vegetables and rhubarb for the use of the soldiers, she was getting very little from the public; and the Committee, in view of the fact that it is most grateful if the kind supporters of the hospital would send in as soon as possible supplies of any of the following articles—Vegetables, potatoes, rhubarb, jam, cigarettes, tobacco, and slippers. The Matron can make use of any articles of food in the hospital. The Rev. Fred Ritchie and Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs.

THE
DAYFIELD
BODY SHIELD
again
SAVES LIFE
21/- 52/6

Patent No. 21196.

Strawberry Farm, Bisley, Surrey.
"I write to ask you to send a Double Shield, for which I enclose a cheque. It is only right to know that the shield I bought in October last year to Sergeant ... became of saving his life. ... he writes to me in his letter, dated 20th ... Did I mention that the shield ... When I return ... shall we the dent the bullet made."

SIR HIRAM MAXIM says: Fully 25 per cent. of the casualties we have met so far would have been prevented by the use of this shield.

The Dayfield Body Shield

... absolutely fulfilling every claim made ... bullets, shrapnel, sword, and lance; ... splinters, ... Although under tunic, light in ... comfortable in wear, and in no ... Covered ... Size 21in. by 12in. ... quite flexible, these ... protect the vital parts, being ... tough metal in four ... points secured by steel strips ... at those points.

Supplied to Generals, Officers of all ranks, N.C.O.'s and Men.

Double Shield consists of two Single Shields ... fastened together by ... metal plates to fit and pro- ... body.

SINGLE SHIELD, Post Paid, British Isles, 21/6.
DOUBLE SHIELD, Post Paid, British Isles, 53/6.

If send in the ... extra charge, 1/6 double.

LOCAL AGENTS—
DUBLIN—
... Army and Navy Stores.
BELFAST—
... Royden and Cleaver, Ltd., the Royal ... Warehouse.
Manufacturers and Stores, or direct from
Whitfield Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
Vernon House, Sicilian Avenue, London, W.C.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED IRREGULAR.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
NEW YORK, TUESDAY.

Stocks opened irregular. Although the advances outnumbered the declines, some material ... developed in the list, but the market closed ... Investment and Railroad Bonds ... strong.

... and Louisville and Nashville and Texas and ... Chesapeake and Ohio Common, Chicago Mil ... Ordinary, Ontario and Western, Pennsylvania ... Reading Common, Pacific Coast Common, New York Cen ... and General Electric 3's, Chicago Mil ... Consolidated Gas, Central Leather Co. ... Amalgamated Marine Common, Amalgamated ... Common, Cuban-American Tobacco ... Common, and British-American Tobacco ... Ordinary.

Sterling exchange strong. Silver commercial bars 50 ozp.

CLOSING PRICES.

Stocks.	Closing Bid	Business Done.
Amalg.	...	...
Am. Beet Sugar	...	...
Am. Can	...	...
Am. Car and Foundry	...	...
Am. Cotton Oil	...	...
Am. Ice Securities	...	...
Am. Locomotive	...	...
Am. Smelting and Refining	...	...
Am. Steel Foundries	...	...
Am. Sugar Refining	...	...
Am. Tel. and Tel.	...	...
Am. Tobacco	...	...
Anaconda Copper	...	...
Atchison	...	...
Atlantic Coast Line	...	...
Baltimore and Ohio	...	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	...	...
Canadian Pacific	...	...
Central Leather	...	...
Chesapeake and Ohio	...	...
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	...	...
Chicago, R. I. and Pacific	...	...
Colorado Fuel and Iron	...	...
Colorado Southern	...	...
Consolidated Gas	...	...
Corn Products	...	...
Delaware and Hudson	...	...
Delaware, Lack. and West.	...	...
Denver and Rio Grande	...	...
Distillers' Securities	...	...
Erie	...	...
General Electric	...	...
Great Northern Pref.	...	...
Great Northern Ore Ctfs.	...	...
Illinois Central	...	...
Interborough-Met.	...	...
Interborough-Met. Pref.	...	...
International Harvester	...	...
International Mercantile Marine	...	...
Kansas City Southern	...	...
Lehigh Valley	...	...
Louisville and Nashville	...	...
Missouri Pacific	...	...
National Biscuit	...	...
National Lead	...	...
New York Central	...	...
New York, Ont. and West.	...	...
Norfolk and Western	...	...
Northern Pacific	...	...
Pacific Mail	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	...
People's Gas	...	...
Pittsburgh Coal	...	...
Pressed Steel Car	...	...
Reading	...	...
Republic Iron and Steel	...	...
Rock Island Co.	...	...
Rock Island Co. Pref.	...	...
Southern Pacific	...	...
Southern Railway	...	...
Southern Railway Pref.	...	...
Tennessee Copper	...	...
Texas and Pacific	...	...
Third Avenue	...	...
Toledo, St. Louis and West.	...	...
Twin City	...	...
Union Pacific	...	...
United States Rubber	...	...
United States Rubber 1st Pref.	...	...
United States Steel	...	...
United States Steel Pref.	...	...
Utah Copper	...	...
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	...	...
Wabash	...	...
Wabash Pref. A	...	...
Western Maryland	...	...
Western Union	...	...
Westinghouse Electric	...	...
Wheeling and Lake Erie	...	...
Wheeling and Lake Erie 2nd Pref.	...	...
Wisconsin Central	...	...

... exceptional amount of special ...

Exchange closed on Saturdays.

...HER BUSINESS DONE.
11.45 o'clock.

... Rubber and Produce Co. ... £6
... Pref. ... 30/6
... (Cook) Rubber and Tin ... 3/6
... Telegraph Co. of Canada ... 8/3
... & Co. Inscribed Stock, ...
... Pref. ... 98½
... Lukut (F.M.S.) Rubber Estates ... 3/1
... Para Rubber Trust ... 5/6
... Rubber Plantations ... 2/7½

...GHAM CYCLE SHARE MARKET QUIET.

... quiet, prices steady. Singers rose ... Humbers and Rovers ... Rubbers better at 46/3.

s.	d.		s.	d.
16	0	Components	7	6
22	7½	Stars	19	6
23	3	Sunbeams	63	0
17	6	Swifts	14	0
28	9	Triumph	60	0
42	6	Dunlop Rubbers	46	3
16	4½	Do. Pref.	20	6
0	9	Parents Ord.	20	6
3	6	Do. Def.	31	10½
40	6	Small Arms	40	3
20	3	New Hudson	22	6

CHESTER STOCK EXCHANGE.

... British Cotton and Wool Dyers ... 5/6 to 5/9. Closing prices:—

16/3	Cents. 51 5/8	
3/3	Eng. Sew. Cot.	35/- 35/6
22/5	22/6	Do. Pref. 18/- 18/6
2/-	2/3	Fine Spinners. 27/6 27/9
8/9		Do. Pref. 18/9 19/-
7/9	8/-	Eng. Velvet. 21/- 21/6
9	13/-	Do. Pref. 17/5 17/9

...NDS, REPORTS, AND MEETINGS.

... TOBACCO COMPANIES, ... dividend of 8 per cent. on the ... Shares of this company (free of ... tax), and half-yearly dividend of ... (less British income tax) on the ... Shares of the company.

...ANCIAL NOTE.

... clearances last week totalled ... increase of £1,345,129 compared ...

BANKS.

...DARD BANK ...TH AFRICA, LTD,
... Government of the Union of ... Province, by the Imperial ... South Africa; and to the Adminis...

...D CAPITAL £6,194,100

...APITAL £1,548,525
...FUND £2,000,000
...CAPITAL £4,645,575

£8,194,100

...BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
... Esq., Horace Peel, Esq.,
... Chairman, William Smart, Esq.,
... M.G. Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham, ...
... Esq., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
... C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
H. L. M. Tritton, Esq.

...0 Clements lane, Lombard st., ... London, E.C.
... Agency—27 Alsterdamm.
... Agency—55 Wall street.
...RANCHES AND AGENCIES IN ...N EAST AFRICA.
...IPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS ... with the Cape Province, Natal, ... Orange, Transvaal, Rhodesia, ... East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, ...protorate East Africa, South West ...rotate, and the Belgian Congo. ... Bank's Agencies in New York ...

...OUNTS are opened on the usual ...

...ed for fixed periods at rates which ...tained on application.
... and collected.
...GRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
...EDIT and Drafts granted on the ... Agents of the Bank.
...UED LETTERS OF CREDIT and ... Circular Letters of Credit ... Bank's Agencies in all parts of the World.
...LETTERS of CREDIT issued.
...SALE of STOCKS and SHARES ...

...NUITIES, etc., received.
...TRUSTEE Business undertaken.
... Bank are bound not to disclose ... of any of its Customers.
...S SHIPTON, London Manager.

LONDON STOCK MARKETS IRREGULAR.

EFFECTS OF THE BLIZZARD.

A RAGGED CLOSE.

LONDON, TUESDAY.

The tone of the Stock markets was irregular. The opening was cheerful, with an advancing tendency, but business was on a smaller scale, largely owing to interruption to communications by the blizzard, and quotations proved lacking in staying power, the finish being ragged. Not only were telephonic and telegraphic facilities badly crippled by the storm and the further snowfall, but in several cases mails from the North and West were not delivered during business hours. The war news was read favourably, and advices both from the Paris Bourse and regarding the Allied Conference in the French capital calculated to assist sentiment. There was no improvement in Wall street cables, labour troubles and uneasiness over the German submarine campaign still disturbing the confidence on the other side of the Atlantic.

The gilt-edged market was listless and hesitating, only War Loans making any pretence to activity. The 3½ p.c. Loan fell ½ to 87½, but the 4½ p.c. Loan held at 96¾. The French Loan, after an initial rise, fell back to the previous level of 85¾. The forward movement in Bank of England Stock was maintained, and left the quotation ½ to the good at 202. Indian Government issues were idle; declines averaging ¼ predominated.

In the Colonial group, Canadians were off colour, though the Fours mended to 80¼. Gold Coast 5½ p.c.'s came to the front, but they closed under best at 69¾.

In the Foreign market, Russians were quietly firm. The Fours were finally ¼ up at 69. The 4½ p.c.'s left off at 73¾. There was a relapse of nearly a point in Portuguese Bonds to 51. Italian Rentes rose 1 to 62¼. German Threes touched 62¾, and closed at 45¾. Japanese quotations moved ½ to ½ either way. The Fives of 1907 weakened ½ to 89¼. Chinese issues were mostly dull, though there was an exceptional rise of ½ to 94½ in the Fives of 1896. Brazilians were steady in the main, and sometimes higher, but Funding Fives relapsed ½ to 75. Peruvians were idle. Egyptian Unified picked up ½ to 77¾.

In the Home Railway department the day's turnover was perceptibly smaller, only the leading Heavy Stocks showing sustained activity, and these did not resist the downward movement registered during the latter part of the session. North-Western left off ¼ down at 102¾. South-Western issues showed losses ranging up to the same fraction, Brighton wicks at 106¾ were ¼ weaker. Midland issues moved ¼ either way. Elsewhere declines of ¼ to ½ predominated. Hulls recorded an exceptional rise of a point to 40. Passenger issues were ragged. Brighton Ord. gained ½ to 78¾, but the Def. lost ¼ at 59¾. Chatham Stocks left off ¼ to ¾ down. South-Eastern Preferd. at 83¼ was rather better. Great Easterns fell back ¼ to 36¼ on small trading. Metropolitans at 23¾ were ¼ down. In the Scotch group, Caledonian Stocks marked falls ranging up to ½. This section was adversely affected by the interruption of communication with the North.

The American market was not interesting. Pennsylvanias were a most active feature, and were dealt in five times. The quinquennium showed no change. In the general list there were irregular changes of ¼ to ½. Falls predominated, the railroad labour outlook in the States being cloudy. Louisville fell 1¼ to 127½. Southern Common shed ¼ at 21¾, despite the increase of $862,000 in the company's February net earnings.

Canadian Pacifics fell ¾ to 176½, only five deals being marked. Grand Trunks ruled steady to dull. The weekly traffic of the Grand Trunk Pacific Line was £4,514 heavier.

Mexican Rails were idle. Argentines were hesitating, awaiting traffics, but the undertone was steady. There was a few variations of ¼ to ½ either way. Western fell ½ to 85¾.

MARCONIS RISE AND FALL.

Marconis met renewed support in the Miscellaneous and Industrial market, but the shares reacted, and closed unchanged at 4⅞. Courtaulds finally rallied to 9⅛. Salt Unions concluded steadily at 21s. 9d. and Pref. at 87s. 6d. Harrods flattened 1s. 3d. to 58s. 3d. Lyons see-sawed, but recorded no net variation. British Oil and Cake Mill issues rose 5d. Land Shares were off colour. Hudson's Bays weakened ½ to ⅝. Borneos at 12s. and Forestals at 47s. were each 6d. down. Pahangs lost the turn. Brazilian Tractions at 52½ were ¼ better. Bank Shares were idly steady. In the Shipping group, Royal Mails at 102 and P. and O. Def. at 285 were both higher, but not much dealt in. Furness Withys kept brisk around 40s. Cement issues worked forward.

MINING SHARES GOOD IN PLACES.

The Mining market shared the general irregularity to some extent, though several specialities were good. Among Kaffirs, Finance Shares and Far Eastern descriptions were especially good, but rarely closed at best. Diamond and Rhodesian Shares continued slow. Professional support kept some of the West Africans to the front, but quotations experienced some difficulty in maintaining their best figures without further advances. Russians were irregular. The price of copper fell 2/6s., but the price of tin was 20s. per ton higher. 3case metal descriptions were steady to dull in appearance. Kaffirs closed with spotty cheerfulness. Rand Mines rose 1s. 9d. to 75s. Generals were strong at 8s. 3d., a rise of 1s. 3d. "Johnnies" added 6d. Central Mining was up to 5⅞. Modderfonteins were good among Gold Shares, gaining 1-18 at 16⅞. Meyer and Charlottens put on ⅛. There were several irregular changes averaging 6d. in the general list. Knights Centrals were easier at 15s. 6d., not being helped by the report. The new Geduld Deep Company announces a dividend of 12½ p.c. Diamonds were dull. De Beers barely held their ground. Premier Def. fell 6d. to 99s. 6d. Chartereds, among Rhodesians, added 3d. at 11s. 3d. Exploring Land and Minerals at 2s. 1½d. were rather better, as regards Westrallans, Horseshoes fell back to 35s. 3d., but Ivanhoes were good, rising 2s. to 45s. Copper descriptions marked time. Russo-Asiatics finished a shade lower at 5⅞. Anglo-Continentals were active among West Africans, closing at 10s. 6d.; Fanti Consols, Jos, and Ropps among other best features. The West African gold output for the last month was 35,167 ozs., valued at £137,739.

RUBBER SHARES CLOSE ACTIVE.

The disorganisation of the mails through bad weather resulted in business being quieter. Under these circumstances the Share market naturally shows more activity in the last half-hour than during the earlier part of the day, and quite a considerable business was put through just before closing time. Many orders, however, were too late for handling, and must stand over until to-morrow. Besocki advanced further to 16s. 3d. Bandjarsarie took a good market between 27s. and 28s. All the following shares show rises at the prices mentioned:—Cheviot 4s. 7½d., Federated Selangor 6½, Kasintoe 22s., Kepatigalla 22s. 6d., Malayalam 11s. 9d., Nordanal 26s., Port Dickson 2s. 11d., Seaport 21s. 7½d., Soember Ajoe 2s. 4½d. In the Borneo section, Borneo Trust Options were to the fore with dealings at 2s. and a fraction under. The shares at about 16s. 9d. attracted less attention. There were good buyers of Sapong and Sekong at about 24s. 6d. in both cases. Bode Shares kept in strong demand, and many dealings were recorded between 2s. 1d. and 2s. 3d.; Beaufort somewhat harder, with buyers at 19s. 3d. Langkon wanted in a small way at 13s. 3d., and Membakut inquired for at 15s. 6d.

OIL SHARES DULL.

Oil Shares finished with a dull appearance. Business was only on a limited scale, and specialities were put back as a guard against realising. Royal Dutch closed unchanged at 51, but were dealt in down to 50¾. Shells were unchanged at 4⅞, after being lower. Ural Caspians weakened ⅛ to 1⅜. North Caucasians at 2s. were do. down. Lobitos shed 3d. Anglo-Egyptian "B" Shares held at 7s., though the weekly production was rather smaller at 585 tons.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate, 5 p.c. (changed August 8, 1914).

Although there was a good demand for money, supplies were sufficient, and the tone was easy. Call money was available at 4 to 4½ per cent., and the agent of the Joint Stock Banks were offering Funds at the former rate, though others maintained a reserved attitude until the situation cleared after the recent reduction in Treasury Bill rates becomes clearly defined. Weekly loans were 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Movements in coin and dividend payments were trifling. The market borrowed nothing from the Bank, but there was again a good influence in Treasury Bills, especially in the "yearlies," short-dated Treasury Bills, in the open market, changed hands as low as 4¼ per cent. The tendency of discount rates was easy, and there was no increase in the supply of paper available. Two months' bank drafts were taken at 4⅛ per cent., three months at 4⅛, and six months at 4¼ to 4¼ per cent. There was no alteration in the quoted rates for commercial bills. The New York Exchange showed some improvement to 4.76⅞.

There was a resumption of general buying in the Silver Market, which showed an advancing tendency. Bank are bound not to disclose ... of any of its Customers. ... the quotation for spot bars being fixed 2d. higher at 28½d. per oz. The Bank of England announced that £150,000 in sovereigns had been set aside to Argentine account.

On 'Change, rates on France and Russia moved in favour of this country. Spanish, Swiss, Dutch, and Portuguese currencies improved in value.

The following Foreign Exchange rates were current to-day:—New York cables, 4.76½ to 4.77½; Paris cables, 28.40 to 28.45; Amsterdam cables, 11.17 to 11.20; Italy cables, 31.92 to 31.98; Scandinavian cables, 18.32 to 18.63; Portugal cables, 131 to 132½; Rio de Janeiro 90 days' bills, 21.21½; Buenos Ayres ditto, 49½d.

The following are the closing prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

Consols Account	57⅜	Philadelphia and Reading	99⅛
War Loan	87½	Southern Pref.	81⅛
War Loan 4½ %	96¾	Southern Pacific	103
Irish Land Stock	91½	Union Pacific	129¾
Transvaal Guar. 3%	83	Canadian Pacific	176¾
Brighton Def.	39⅜	Grand Trunk Ord.	80¼
Caledonian Def.	85⅝	Do. 3rd Pref.	39¼
Chatham Ord.	7⅜	Mexican Railway—	
Do. Pref.	39½	2nd Pref.	23½
Great Eastern	36¼	Buenos Ayres Great Southern	84¼
Great Northern Def.	78	U.S. Steel Corp.	87⅜
Great Western	69½	Hudson's Bay(£1 Sh)	8⅛
Great Central Def.	74	Shell Transport and Trading Ord.	4⅞
Hull & Barnsley	40	Spies Petroleum	1½
Lancashire Yorkshire	71	Malacca Rubber Ord.	1½
Metropolitan	73	Linggi Rubber	20 7/8
Do. District	17⅞	Kalumpang	17 1/4
Midland Def.	60¼	Macoel Ord.	42 9
Do. Pref.	80¾	Rio Tinto Copper	61
North British Ord.	76½	Anaconda Copper	33¼
Def.	76½	British South Africa	11 1/8
North-Eastern	151¾	Central Gold Fields	1⅜
North-Western	103¾	Crown Mines	2/3
South-Eastern Def.	102¾	Can & Motor	17/6
South-Western Def.	24¼	De Beers Def.	11¼
Caledonian Pref.	83½	Esterprise	4/4
Egyptian Unified	77¾	East Rands	17 10⅛
Italian 5%	61¾	Globe and Phoenix	23⅝
Japan 4½ Loan '05	89¼	Johannesburg Consolidated	2
Mexican 5% Ext.	51¼	Johannesburg Investment	16⅜
Portuguese	51¾	Knight Central	16⅜
Peru Pref.	20	Modderfontein	16¾
Russian '06	89¼	Premier (Diamond)	99½
Spanish 4%	81⅝	Rand Mines	3⅛
Turk 4% Unified	74¾	Randfontein	15 7/8
Uruguay 3½%	63	South African Gold Trust	1
Atchison	107¾	Tanganyika Concessions	37/9
Baltimore Ohio Ord.	89¾	Transvaal Gold	29⅛
Denver Pref.	18	Van Ryn	14⅛
Erie	29¾	Waihi	34/9
Illinois	107¼	Waihi Gold Fields	19/9
Louisville	127¼	Rusco-Asiatic	5½
Milwaukee	89½		
Missouri Kansas	5		
New York Central	104¼		
Norfolk Com.	127		
Ontario	28⅝		
Pennsylvania	56⅛		

BELFAST STOCK EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS DONE:—

Belfast Banking Co., New	4
Ulster Bank, Ltd.	10
Provincial Bank	3
London County and Westminster	14½
Belfast and Co. Down Railway Ord.	11¾
Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	78
Belfast Ropework Cotton 6 p.c. Cum. Pref.	18½
British-American Tobacco Ord.	7
Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour Ord.	14/7½
Do. Pref.	4/6 4/4½
Lough Swilly	2/3
Bodo Rubber	

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

	£	£	Wks.	£	£
Belfast & Co. Down	2,705	+ 194	...	35,439	+ 607
Cork, Bandon, & S.C.	1,728	+ 240	12	23,316	+ 14
Cork and Macroom	258	+ 51	12	4,623	+ 52
Cork and Muskerry	...	...	...	...	...
Dub. & Bless. & Tram.	106	+ 5	12	1,244	+ 144
Dub. & Lough Kin.	1,000	+ 2	12	1,343	+ 33
Dublin & S.E. Rail	5,704	+ 90	12	66,504	+ 3,217
Dub. United Trams.	5,485	+ 28	...	69,438	+ 4,668
Grand Canal	696	+ 269	12	9,014	+ 6,822
Great Northern	32,745	+ 2,295	12	389,276	+ 16,117
Great Southern	33,062	- 1,008	12	388,338	+ 16,080
Midland Gt. West.	11,767	- 1,433	...	140,740	+ 4,337
Sligo, Leit. & N. Con.	2,000	...	12	8,979	- 90

+ Increase. - Decrease.

COMING EVENTS.

Alexandra College.—Margaret Stokes' Lectures on "The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland": Lecture II.—"The Standing Stones" (with limelight illustrations) will be delivered this evening, at 8.15 o'clock, by Professor R. A. Stewart Macalister, D.Litt. The chair will be taken by the Rev. R. H. Murray, Litt.D.

Ballad Competition.—A lecture will be given to-day in the Molesworth Hall, at 5 o'clock, by the Rev. R. H. Murray, Litt.D., on "The Balkan Question." Sir Ralph Benson will preside. Tea will be served from 4.15 to 4.45.

Leo Guild.—The regular weekly meetings of the Dublin Centre will be resumed at the rooms of the Catholic Truth Society to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, when the Director will deliver the first of a series of lectures on "Trade Unionism."

Local Government Association.—The Joint Committee of the Irish Women's Local Government Association will meet to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, in 35 Molesworth street. Miss C. Pim, Mrs. Rushton, and Miss C. Moser will speak.

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

10th (COMMERCIAL) BATTALION.

The Committee met in the Club Rooms, 85-86 Grafton street, on Friday evening, Mr. Andrew Jameson, D.L., J.P. (Chairman), presided. Also present—Lieut.-Colonel Perry, D.L., J.P.; Captain Law, Captain John Weatherill, Alderman James Moran, J.P., Edward Lee, J.P.; Major Arthur Whewell, William Crowe, Alderman Sir Joseph Sibley, and Sir John Irwin, J.P., Hon. Secretary.

A satisfactory report was submitted, from which it appeared that the battalion will have reached its full strength in a couple of weeks' time, when it is expected to be moved from the Royal Barracks to complete the more advanced portion of its training. Mr. R. H. Andrews, J.P., was thanked by the Committee for the loan of books for the use of the Club.

Correspondence was submitted from Mr. John R. Redmond, M.P. Lord Decies's letter to Mr. Redmond in reference to the complaints made by the Commanding Officer was considered satisfactory, having a desire to meet the views of the Committee as far as practicable. The Hon. Secretary was requested to convey to Mr. Redmond the sincere thanks of the Committee for the very prompt and considerate manner in which he dealt with the matter, and thanks were also accorded to Mr. Redmond, K.C., M.P.; Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P.; Mr. John Dillon, M.P.; the Lord Mayor of Cork, and the other gentlemen who had assisted the Committee.

The Hon. Secretary read correspondence which had passed between the Secretary of Recruiting for Ireland and himself, and the Hon. Secretary's action was approved.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Sir William Irwin, D.L., J.P.; Alderman Sir Joseph, Edward Lee, J.P.; Mr. John Moran, and the Hon. Secretary, was appointed to make such arrangements for combining the Club during the stay of the battalion in Dublin as they might deem desirable.

A third subscription of two guineas was received from the employés of the British Petroleum Company in Dublin, and the Committee ordered same to be acknowledged with best thanks.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on the 31st inst., at 6 p.m.

IRISHWOMEN'S RECRUITING COMMITTEE.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of ladies was held in the Courthouse, Longford, for the purpose of forming the County Longford Irishwomen's Recruiting Committee. Lord Fingall presided, and emphasised the value of work that might be done by Irishwomen.

Mr. M'Mahon, of the Irish Recruiting Committee, explained the lines of activities of the proposed committee, and suggested the formation of sub-committees to cover the country.

Captain Phillips made a strong appeal to the ladies to assist in the County Longford canvass, which would begin next week.

A central committee and sub-committees were formed for the county.

Mr. T. W. Delany, C.S., and Miss Bond were unanimously elected President and Hon. Secretary respectively.

On the motion of Mr. T. P. Wall a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Fingall for presiding.

TOWN TENANTS' LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MIDDLETOWN, TUESDAY.

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Middletown Branch of the Town Tenants' League, was held at Middletown, County Armagh, for the purpose of demanding equal treatment with the agricultural tenants who have purchased their holdings.

Mr. M. Gaffney, B.D.C., presided, and Mr. James Gaffney, Hon. Sec., read letters from the town tenants of Monaghan and Ballybay, and from the Chairmen of the Urban Councils of Keady, Castleblayney, and Aughnacloy. He submitted a resolution which was passed demanding justice for the occupying tenants in towns.

Mr. Coghlan Briscoe, General Secretary of the Town Tenants' League, in the course of an address, said that the Town Tenants' League was to the town occupier what the Land League was to the agricultural tenants, and it meant to fight headlords as the Land League in the past, by agitation and organisation, fought the landlords. It was non-sectarian and non-political, and it was daily spreading throughout Ireland, its mission being to bind together the town tenants of Ireland into a united body. Let them support men at elections who supported them, and they would eventually win. He would have the resolution forwarded to Mr. John Redmond and to Sir John B. Lonsdale, Bart., the member for the division. In conclusion, he thanked the large gathering of agricultural tenants who came there to aid those who had aided them. (Applause.)

A resolution, proposed by Mr. James A. Noble, seconded by Mr. James M'Clelland, pointed out that town, with a small population, had sent 24 youths to the front, and it would be too bad if, on their return, they found they had no permanent homes to enter.

Mr. Gaffney and Mr. John Hughes having spoken, the usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

RUBBER.—THE YOUNG PRODUCERS.—A Second Edition,—An invaluable reference book for all investors, giving full particulars of 97 of the most promising companies, including acreage, dates planted, comparison of outputs, dividends, costs, estimates, and crop figures to the end of January last. 96 pages. Send seven penny stamps to the publishers, Messrs. Redway, Mann, and Co., Ltd., 39 St. James's street, Piccadilly, London, S.W.—(Advt.)

UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

SIR THOMAS WHITTAKER ON INVESTMENT VALUES.

THE QUINQUENNIAL SURPLUS.

The ordinary general meeting of this life assurance society was held at the Cannon street Hotel, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas P. Whittaker, M.P. (Chairman and Managing Director), presiding.

The Chairman, moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said:—A great war is always a time of difficulty for those who own or control large amounts of capital, especially if that capital is locked up in more or less permanent investments; but the conditions now existing are unprecedented. Not only are the forces engaged and the expenditure that is being incurred in this war far greater than has ever been known before, but the enormous destruction of life, property, and treasure which we are witnessing is concentrated in a much shorter time than was the case in the great wars of history. The total loss and cost of a war lasting years in the past has now to be faced every few weeks. The strain and drain are consequently correspondingly greater. When we remember that this inevitable depreciation in the value of all securities and property which this squandering of life and treasure involves followed upon a long period of almost continuous shrinkage in the market value of all high-class securities, it is a striking testimony to the soundness of British finance that panic and disaster have been avoided. So far as our own office is concerned, we are stronger and sounder to-day than ever before, because our investments stand in our books at an exceptionally low range of values, and we retain for unforeseen contingencies the ample reserve of half a million sterling, which it has been the good fortune of the institution to possess and preserve for a generation past.

NEW BUSINESS—"SUBSTANTIAL AND SATISFACTORY."

Although the new business done by the institution during the past year was less than the large figures reached during the years immediately preceding the war, it was substantial and satisfactory. The amount of new assurances retained was £1,017,409. The amount paid in death claims was increased by the heavier mortality resulting from the war, but even then the total claims were less in number and amount than the tables of mortality used by life offices would have justified us in expecting and providing for in normal times. Including war deaths, the claims were 70 per cent. in number and 60 per cent. of the amount expected in ordinary times. Excluding the war deaths, the percentage of actual to expected claims was 70.8 in number and 76.4 in amount. As has been our invariable custom every year for the past 70 years, the mortality has been markedly less in the temperance than in the general section. The rate of interest earned on the total funds was £4 9s. 4d. per cent., or £3 19s. 7d. per cent. after deducting income-tax. The working expenses were 10¼ per cent., as compared with 12¼ per cent. in 1910, the last year of the previous quinquennium. Since the last valuation our premium income has increased from £677,000 to £783,000.

INVESTMENT IN WAR SECURITIES.

We have felt it to be our duty to invest freely in war securities. With the object of guiding the Government in every possible way we have sold large births of our American Bonds, and invested the proceeds in War Stock. The result is that our investment in war securities, which was £55,000 at the end of 1914, £1,100,000 at the end of 1915, is at the present moment £1,267,000.

In connection it may be of interest if I state that of our total funds 82 per cent. is invested in the United Kingdom; 9 per cent. in British Dominions beyond the sea; 5½ per cent. in European countries, of which more than ¼ per cent. is in enemy countries; 1½ per cent. in the United States; 3 per cent. in other American countries; and less than 1 per cent. in Asia. From that it will be seen that 51 per cent. is invested in the British Empire.

The policy of the directors with regard to members who have joined His Majesty's forces for the war is that in all cases where the assurance was effected before August, 1914, no addition is made to the premium which was previously being paid. In the case of policies issued or lapsed policies revived since the war began, the war risk involved in service abroad is excluded. Up to the present time the total number of war claims received since the outbreak of hostilities is 121 for £105,000, including bonuses. Our staff has been much depleted by the war. We are making such payments to those who are on active service as will keep them as well off as if they were with us in the office. The result is that every member of our staff who is physically fit and of military age has either joined the forces or attested. I regret to say three members of our staff have lost their lives and four others have been wounded in the service of their country.

THE QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION.

On the present occasion interest naturally centres largely on the valuation which has just been made, the position of the institution thereby disclosed, and the policy which the directors have adopted with regard to the surplus that was shown. We are bound by law to make a valuation every five years, and our valuation and that of a number of other life offices fell due this year. An unsuccessful effort was made to induce the Government to ask Parliament to suspend the requirements of the law and leave it optional for offices to make valuations were due to make those valuations or not as they chose. Personally, I thought that the request was a mistake. Parliament having decided that periodical valuations are necessary for the protection of policy-holders and the public, it seemed to me impossible for it to suspend that requirement now, when, surely, if ever, it is desirable that people who are investing their savings in order to make provision for the future should know precisely what is the position of the office to which they are making their payments. To suspend the operation of a safeguard just when it is most needed, and is therefore most valuable, would have been a serious blunder. Apart from the war and its consequences, we had a very successful five years, 1911-15. We did a large new business; we improved the rate of interest on our funds; our working expenses were low, and the death-rate amongst our policy-holders was very favourable. Had it not been for depreciation, increased taxation, and the higher death-rate due to the war, our present valuation would have shown a surplus of more than £3,000,000, which would have enabled us to pay the same rates of bonus as in 1911 and carry forward £600,000 undivided. Or, we could have valued on the same basis as in 1911 and have declared the same bonuses and carried forward a larger amount than we did then. But the war came and upset all favourable anticipations.

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES.

The position and outlook being what they are, it was more incumbent on us than ever to make security the first consideration. All our Stock Exchange securities have been written down to the prices of December 31 last. Suitable reductions have been made in the value of other investments. As the balance-sheet shows, we have written off the large sum of £616,000. When that sum is deducted from the valuation surplus, together with the large amount which was retained in 1911 in respect of bonuses on guaranteed and tontine policies, a net available surplus of £1,032,076 is shown. As all actuaries know, there are valuations and valuations. There are ways of valuing assets and decreasing liabilities that will show a larger surplus while appearing to adopt the same basis of valuation. We could have increased our surplus by £400,000 and still have valued at 3 per cent. We could then have paid our 1911 bonus. We thought it better not to do so. Take one illustration. There is legitimate difference of opinion and practice with regard to the valuation of securities which have to be redeemed at a given date or within a given time. There are three methods of valuing such securities. One is to take them at the market price of the day. Another is to take them at cost price when they were bought below the redemption price and so gradually write down to that price those which were bought above it. A third method is that which is known as amortisation. Under it the market value at the moment is ignored. If the cost price is below the redemption price it is written up year by year, so that it will stand at the redemption price when the time arrives for the security to be redeemed. If the cost price is above the redemption price it is written down in the same way. If it is certain that the security will be redeemed in accordance with the conditions under which it was issued—as is the case, for instance, with the War Loans of the British Government—the second or third method is legitimate enough in the case of life assurance offices, which will not be called upon to realise any large proportion of their investments, and can wait until the redemption date arrives.

We have not, however, adopted either of these methods. Wherever there is a Stock Exchange price or our brokers could furnish us with a quotation we have written all our securities down to that figure. That means that these redeemable securities stand in our books now at £296,000 less than they cost us and £388,000 less than the sum at which they will be redeemed. I have mentioned this point in order to show you that our valuation is a strict and cautious one, and not in order to criticise methods of valuation which in normal times we might ourselves regard as prudent and proper.

THE AVAILABLE SURPLUS—BOARD'S PROPOSAL.

When our cautious valuation had disclosed a net available surplus of £1,032,076 the next problem to be solved was—What should be done with it? All interests had to be considered. Those whose policies have yet a considerable time to run must be safeguarded against further depreciation, higher taxation, and heavier mortality during the war and the uncertainty which exists as to what values and taxation will be five, ten, fifteen years after peace has been made. A valuation involves making estimates of the resources that will be available

AUCTIONS.

FURNITURE SALE.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), IN CONTINUATION, AT 44 LANSDOWNE ROAD,

THE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE & APPOINTMENTS; OIL PAINTINGS, BY OLD AND MODERN MASTERS; CHINA, CURIOS; DOUBLE-DOORED FIRE AND THIEF-PROOF SAFE, 30IN. X 30IN. X 24IN., &C.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP, commencing in BASEMENT; DRAWINGROOM IMMEDIATELY AFTER

NOTE—TO PREVENT OVERCROWDING, A CHARGE OF 1/- ADMISSION WILL BE MADE AT THE DOOR.

REAL ESTATE SALE.
TUESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

FIRST-CLASS NEWLY-BUILT CORNER BUSINESS PREMISES, WITH POSSESSION,

No. 37 WICKLOW ST. AND No. 55 CLARENDON ST.,

OCCUPYING one of the CHOICEST and MOST IMPROVING BUSINESS POSITIONS in the CITY of DUBLIN.

JAMES H. NORTH and CO. have received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, 11th APRIL, AT ONE O'CLOCK, IN THEIR ESTATE SALEROOMS, 110 GRAFTON STREET, THE EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PREMISES known as

No. 37 WICKLOW STREET & No. 55 CLARENDON STREET.

No. 37 WICKLOW STREET is held for 150 years from 1896 at £50 per annum; and No. 55 CLARENDON STREET is held for over five of all rent. No. 37 Wicklow street is a retail Licensed Premises, built by Vesden, and containing business fist, having a frontage to Wicklow street of about 20 feet and a frontage to Clarendon street of 45 feet, and three storeys over, with cellarage. It occupies a prominent position close to and in view of Grafton street. No. 55 Clarendon street has a frontage of about 20 feet and a depth of about 55 feet. These Premises are situated in one of the most central business thoroughfares in the City.

ROGER GREENE and SONS, Solicitors, 11 Wellington Quay, Dublin.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
69, 71, 73, AND 75 CLONLIFFE TERRACE, E., CLONLIFFE ROAD, DRUMCONDRA.

—TO BE SOLD IN TWO LOTS, ATTRACTIVELY-DESIGNED TWO-STOREYED COTTAGE HOUSES, with red-brick fronts and garden front and rear; gas and Vartry water. Each house contains five rooms, kitchen and pantry, and has outside w.c. All in fair order. Let at £30, £30, and £32, respectively. All held for 400 years from 1890, subject to an aggregated rent of £13 7s. 2d. for all. Will be Sold in Two Lots, subject to £6 15s. 7d. adjusted for each pair. Poor Law Valuation of each house is £16.

109 AND 111 CLONLIFFE ROAD, DRUMCONDRA.

—IN ONE LOT, COMFORTABLE, WELL-BUILT HOUSES, two storeys high, with bay windows. Each contains five rooms, kitchen, pantry, with outside w.c. Let at £33 each. Held with No. 113 for 400 years from 1880, subject to an aggregated rent of £10 0s. 4d. per annum for all, but indemnified by No. 113 against £5 6s. 10d. thereof, leaving 109 and 111 subject to an adjusted rent of £6 13s. 6d. Poor Law Valuation of each house is £15.

25 WAVERLEY AVENUE (OFF PHILIPSBURGH AV.), FAIRVIEW.

POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. PRETTY, MODERN TWO-STOREYED HOUSE, with bay windows and recess hall-door, with leaded light; 2 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom (hot and cold), separate w.c., kitchen, pantry, yard, and cycle house. Lease 890 years from 1904, subject to £6 10s. 0d. per annum. Letting value £56. Poor Law Valuation £19.

Messrs. MAXWELL, WELDON, and CO., Solicitors, 40 North Great George's street, Dublin.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—VALUABLE INVESTMENT.
338 AND 340 NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD, WITH VALUABLE PLOT OF BUILDING GROUND in front,

adjoining New Post Office and nearly opposite to Phibsborough R.C. Church. All held for 200 years from 1879, subject to the yearly rent of £40 per annum. The houses are let to two tenants at very moderate rents, amounting to £57 per annum. THE PLOT OF GROUND has a frontage of about 62 feet, and offers an exceptional site for Business Premises, for which there is a steadily-increasing demand in the vicinity. Ample space for three good-sized Shops. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF THE PLOT WILL BE GIVEN.

THIS PROPERTY OFFERS AN INVESTMENT WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

MAXWELL, WELDON, and CO., Solicitors, 40 North Great George's street.

No. 116 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN,
AND LARGE YARD AND PREMISES AT REAR THEREOF,

WITH REAR ENTRANCE FROM CUFFE LANE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.

JAMES H. NORTH and CO. have received instructions from JAMES M'KENNY, Esq., V.S. (who will continue his practice in adjoining premises) to SELL No. 116 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN and the Large Yard and Premises with offices, Stabling, Stores, &c., containing about 56 feet frontage to St. Stephen's Green, about 84 feet frontage to Cuffe Lane, and a depth from front to rear of about 137 feet. The Buildings thereon are sound two storeyed structures. THERE IS ALSO A DWELLINGHOUSE facing Cuffe Lane. A large Premises, occupying a most central position, invaluable to anyone requiring great space. The entire Premises, including 116 St. Stephen's Green, are held for 200 years from 1st November, 1852 at £130 per annum. PURCHASER GETS CLEAR POSSESSION.

Messrs. J. L. SCALLAN and CO., Solicitors, Suffolk street.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (IRELAND).—CHANCERY DIVISION.—MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

WILLIAM SARGENT, DECD.—SARGENT v. STUART AND OTHERS.

No. 69 NORTH STRAND,

WITH THE BUSINESS AND GOODWILL OF THE LATE WILLIAM SARGENT, WHO CARRIED ON THE BUSINESS OF A VICTUALLER FOR MANY YEARS THEREIN.

THE PREMISES are held for 21 years from 1st June, 1908, at £50 per annum, payable weekly at 25/- per week (landlord pays taxes). Small portion of Yard at rear held for same term, free of all rent (indemnified).

THE PREMISES comprise large Shop, with tiled walls, marble-topped counters, office, shelves, scales and weights, hangers, hooks, &c.; lighted by electric light; four apartments over shop; Yard, Stores; refrigerator, side entrance, &c. Full particulars on application to

WILLIAM KERR JOHNSTON, Solicitor, 8 Leinster street.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET.

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) AND TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),

MARCH 29th and 30th,

AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK.
MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, CARPETS, &c. (BEING THE ENTIRE FURNISHING of OLD-ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL).

Comprising—Two Pianofortes, by John Broadwood and Sons and Ralph Allison; Antique Inlaid Bookcase and Writing Table, Antique Inlaid Sideboard, Antique Mahogany Sideboard, Antique Mahogany Chiffonier, Three Cheval Mirrors, Three Gent.'s Wardrobes, Two very fine Old Oil Paintings, Old Coloured Print, after Morland; Chippendale Pedestal Table, two Antique Arm Chairs, Antique Mahogany Chairs, Antique Oval Mahogany Table, Two Antique Inlaid Tables, Antique Oval Table, Antique Oval Mahogany Table, Antique Oval Mahogany Table, Antique Oval Mahogany